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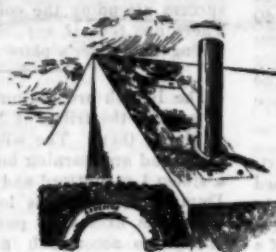
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

Judge Advocate General Lemly decides that the time allowed before re-enlistment of a man who was discharged prior to the passage of the Personnel bill, and whose case otherwise falls within provisions of Section 16 of this act, is four months.

A correspondent sends us the following story of the sea in which a vessel of the U. S. Navy figured: On the homeward bound trip, between Bombay and Aden, the U. S. S. Raleigh literally ran into a thirty or forty-foot whale, necessitating its removal from the ram before the ship could proceed. The whale was doubtless taking a "nap" on the surface of the water.

Bids were opened at the War Department on March 14 for supplying the Army with 40 six-pounders and 40 fifteen-pounders, with carriages and equipment complete, the amount of contract involving an expenditure of about \$250,000. Proposals were received from the Driggs-Seabury Company, and the American Ordnance Company, the former being the lowest bidder.

In response to an inquiry made of the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Robeson, he has been informed that he is entitled to retire if he wished under the forty years' service clause, with three-fourths pay of the next higher grade, which in his case would give him that of a Major General in the Army. Admiral Robeson, however, does not indicate whether he proposes or not applying to be transferred to the retired list.

It may be noticed that in orders issued by the Navy Department Engineer officers are still addressed by their former engineer titles, although under the Personnel bill the corps and the titles pass away. This is due to the impossibility of issuing the large number of new commissions incident to the bill and the amalgamation plan, and until they have all been signed former engineer officers will know no other rank and title.

Under advice from Maj. Gen. Otis that the care of the women at Manila is one of the chief causes of anxiety, the War Department has been obliged to direct that no more families of officers or enlisted men be permitted to accompany troops. Families of officers and all non-commissioned officers for whom quarters are legally provided will be permitted to retain their quarters at the posts from which troops depart according to the provisions of memorandum circular dated Jan. 19, 1899.

The British War Office is being severely criticized in letters addressed to the London "Times" and "Post" for its failure to recognize the needs of sick, wounded and invalided soldiers. According to these complaints they are not properly fed, not properly housed and they are subject to unnecessary hardship and suffering by the inadequate and unsuitable arrangements for transporting them on troop ships and "invalid trains." They also have their beef troubles in England, contractors putting off on the unsuspecting officer frozen meat instead of the refrigerated meat he has agreed to supply.

George E. Belknap, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired, was the officer in command of the Tuscarora at the time the deep sea soundings referred to last week, were taken. Frequent references to the work of Comdr. Belknap, as he was then, will be found in our volume for 1874. The Tuscarora was engaged in surveying for a submarine cable. Her commander reported depths of 4,037 fathoms eighty miles from Agatoo, 3,754 fathoms 120 miles east of Kurile Strait. We have not yet laid our cable to Japan, but if we ever do the work done by Comdr. Belknap in the Tuscarora will be found of great service.

Claims to the amount of \$21,000,000 have been presented to the State Department by persons on account of property destroyed in Cuba belonging to American citizens, and also on account of injuries sustained by them for which pecuniary indemnity is asked. It is expressly provided in the peace treaty that both the United States and Spain should each assume liabilities for all such claims preferred by their respective citizens. No provision was made by Congress for the settlement of these claims, so the State Department is at present unable to do more than merely file them away for future consideration.

Older officers of our Army will remember that useful little book, Kautz "Customs of the Service," which has been long out of print. We are glad to learn that Col. J. W. Powell, 17th Inf., has prepared a similar work, which is soon to be published by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. Col. Powell is ordered to join his regiment in Manila and his friends hope that he will realize there the significance of the line in the ode to the American flag which says "they set the stars of glory there." They are confident the flight of the eagle on his shoulder straps will be sufficiently high to bring down a star.

Howie, the American adventurer who proposed to destroy the Japanese fleet during the war with China, by floating explosive chemicals around it and firing them with a shell, has committed suicide. It is surprising

how many otherwise intelligent people imagine that war can be made in this way, and that drill and discipline are no longer factors essential to military success. Our war with Spain should have dispelled some of these delusions, but fools are as hard to kill as the microbes which come out of a long immersion in liquid air, at a temperature of 320 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, as full of business as when they went in.

Prof. Philip Alger, who for years has been regarded as the ablest ordnance expert in the Navy, is to be detached from duty under the Navy Department on his own request and assigned to the Naval Academy, where he will become head of the Department of Applied Mathematics and a member of the Academic Board. The change will be made this spring when the officer in charge is to be ordered to other service. Prof. Alger was transferred from the line of the Navy while an ensign seven years ago and since that time has worked exclusively upon development of new ordnance for the Navy. He was responsible in a large measure for the success attending the construction of all the new guns. There are few, if any, officers in the Navy capable of taking Mr. Alger's place in the ordnance bureau.

The British are beginning to find that their liberality in arming the tribes of Northern India is coming home to plague them. The wild men are arming with modern guns, and are learning how to shoot. The hillman, with a stolen Lee-Metford and plenty of cartridges fitted with Dum Dum bullets, is learning his strength, and disaster has overtaken punitive expeditions quite strong enough to accomplish a satisfactory result in former years. The lesson is a useful one for us. "Put none but Americans on guard" seems to be our safest motto. If we had not coquetted with Aguinaldo and his crowd we should probably be in a better position in the Philippines than we are to-day. It is not safe to give guns and military discipline to any class of people who are not in sympathetic relations with us.

We condole with our contemporary of the New York "Evening Post," and its allies of the press, on the bitter disappointment they must feel at finding their gloomy prophecies concerning our inability to raise an army falsified by the event. Recruiting is lively, and there appears to be no present danger that the supply of enthusiastic and patriotic young men will run short. The young American is not a pessimist, and his healthy energies and ambitions are not to be measured by the fears of those who imagine that the chief office of government is to enable them to live at ease, undisturbed by wars and war's alarms, and to exhibit their superiority by snarling and sneering at those who do not share their opinions. It is a notable fact that a large proportion of those who enlist are anxious to be sent to the Philippines because they are more likely to see active service there than elsewhere.

The U. S. S. Thetis has been turned over to the Treasury Department, and is to be fitted out at Mare Island for a voyage to the North Pacific to carry on the reindeer investigation in which the department has been interested for several years past. The ship will be officered and manned by the Revenue Cutter Service, and when ready will sail north to Hakodate, the most northern point on the island of Yezo, where her headquarters will be established. A commission of Revenue Cutter officers will inquire closely into the conditions surrounding the reindeer herds in that part of the world, the supply and demand, and the rate of reproduction, as well as the status of the experiments that have been tried and are now being prosecuted on the American side of the Pacific. The Thetis is an old Arctic campaigner of the Navy Department, and was one of the vessels sent north on the Greeley Relief Expedition in charge of Comdr. Schley.

The War Department will make its first experiment of utilizing native troops in the American Army outside of this country at Porto Rico. This was determined upon this week, and a cablegram sent to Gen. Henry, commanding that military department, asked for his views as to the advisability of recruiting a battalion from the island for military duty there. Gen. Henry's response was that the experiment was worthy of trial. Accordingly authority was cabled him early this week to recruit four companies of 100 men each from among the natives for such military service as he may deem it desirable. In the opinion of Gen. Henry the military employment of the natives may prove to have an excellent effect upon the people of Porto Rico, as indicative of the friendly purposes of this Government toward them. Gen. Henry reports that there is an abundance of fine material from which soldiers can be selected, and the War Department officials expect that the experiment will prove a success.

Gen. Henry is sanguine of getting good men, who could be uniformed and armed in Porto Rico, and who would always be required to serve with Regular troops, thus minimizing the danger of an outbreak. Gen. Henry will likely assign white officers to the native companies and some of the white enlisted men as non-commissioned officers. It is explicitly stated in the War Department that nothing has been received from Gen. Henry showing that a revolution on the island is imminent.

It is reported from Washington that the President intends to appoint three delegates to the Czar's peace congress, and the names of Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, Horace Porter, our Ambassador to

France, and Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, are mentioned as probable appointees. In that case Horace will have to carry the military end of the commission. We hope that he will not permit the Czar to huggemugger him into approving his idea of shutting out invention from war, for this will leave the United States at a great disadvantage. The General might suggest that if the United States, whose population, including our present and prospective provinces, is now approaching the one hundred million limit, does not need but 100,000 men, Russia does not require many more. In truth, the United States has no standing in a congress called for the purpose of considering the subject of disarmament. We have never yet been armed—that is, not since the Civil War.

After deliberate consideration of the whole subject the War Department has decided to act immediately in acquiring such tracts of land in the Hawaiian Islands as may be necessary for military purposes. There is authority for the department to occupy such public lands for military stations under the act by which the islands were annexed to the United States. Two officers will sail by the next steamer for Honolulu with proper authorization to begin the work of acquiring a considerable tract in the vicinity of Honolulu for the War Department. The Navy Department has already acted in securing possession of a desirable naval station site, having, through Comdr. Tanner, taken possession of some fine water front property near Honolulu soon after the islands were annexed.

A decision was reached by the War Department this week to bring home practically all the Volunteers now on duty in Cuba, with the exception of the Immunes and Volunteer Engineers. It has been decided also to establish a camp of detention at Camp Meade, Penn., where all troops from Cuba will be sent for detention prior to being mustered out and sent to their homes. This camp is a sanitary precaution to prevent the possible introduction of yellow fever and other diseases of Cuban nature. After April 1 the quarantine laws relating to all persons coming into the country from West Indian ports are very stringent, and call for the detention of those coming from infected ports. It is expected the new camp will comprise the largest number of troops at almost any one station, for the Volunteers are to be brought rapidly home within the next few months. It has also been decided to establish a military hospital camp at Montauk Point, where troops invalided home from Cuba and Porto Rico will be sent to convalesce, and where those who may be dangerously sick will be nursed until they are well. The necessity for immediately withdrawing the Volunteers has been brought to the attention of the War Department on account of the quarantine against persons coming from Cuba, which will be enforced during April against all coming from Southern ports.

Whether or not the canteen system will be continued at army posts or entirely suspended will in a measure depend upon the interpretation of the Army bill by post commanders, who will be allowed to have wide discretion in treating of the subject. A provision in the bill seems to call for an immediate abandonment of the post exchange and canteen which seems to be expressly provided for in the new act, and while no legal opinion has been asked by the War Department on the question an order has been issued quoting the clause and calling the attention of garrison commanders to it. Although these officers are under the order evidently allowed to exercise their own discretion in enforcing what seems to be the intent of Congress to prohibit the continuation of the canteen system it is the general opinion that few of them will proceed on their own authority, but will prefer a decision and further instructions by the Department. It is generally conceded by officials of the War Department that the clause is so plain that it admits of no other interpretation than the abandonment of all canteens, but it is not believed at any rate that the full effect will be immediately felt. Until the War Department promulgates a formal decision furnished perhaps by the Attorney General, it is doubtful if the canteens will be forbidden.

American forces at Manila under General Otis are said to be well provided with smokeless powder cartridges, and it is not believed that the recent campaigns against the insurgents have depleted this variety of ammunition so as to prevent its free use by both the Regulars and Volunteer troops. The Volunteers as a rule being armed with the Springfield rifle have possibly more of the common powder cartridges than the Regulars, but it is said by ordnance officials in Washington that probably a sufficient quantity of smokeless powder for both Regulars and Volunteers is now at Manila. Large quantities of cartridges were shipped out on the transports and thousands of rounds are now on the way, so there is not the slightest apprehension that General Otis will not have at his disposal all of the highest type of ammunition that possibly could be required. Under contract with the War Department many thousand pounds of smokeless powder are now being purchased and millions of cartridges are on hand for both the Krag-Jorgensen and Springfield weapons. It is believed that there has been an undue expenditure of small arm ammunition by our troops, considering the number of killed and wounded of the enemy, but this is ascribed to the method of warfare pursued by which thousands of volleys have been fired into the jungle to force the enemy out when, had he been in the open, considerably less expenditure would have been necessary.

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Private trial was recently held at the Washington Navy Yard of a new automatic shoulder rifle submitted by an inventor who claims much merit for the gun. The test was witnessed by General Miles and a few officers of the Army, and Prof. Alger, of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, all of whom seemed to think the gun showed efficiency. The weapon is rather peculiar in that the gas generated from the explosion of any cartridge throws out the shell, loads the piece and cocks the trigger. The magazine holds seven cartridges, and by an automatic arrangement these may be fired in succession by pulling the trigger once. Very high velocities were attained, one of the shots fired at a steel plate from a distance of two feet, having penetrated one inch. Recently a device has been submitted to the Army Ordnance Bureau, most simple in design by which the magazine of the Army gun may be loaded with its full complement of cartridges at once, instead of placing one in at a time, as at present. The mechanism is a simple affair, and is readily attached to the piece.

The Wall street men, who are accustomed to seeing millions in gold and silver carted about the streets with only a few bank clerks to look after them, and sent every week across the ocean, much like ordinary freight, were surprised by the precautions taken to prevent the United States losing its three millions sent to pay the Cuban soldiers. The specie could probably have been sent by express, and insured against loss, for much less than its transportation will cost. But it was not wise to run any risks, and if a Paymaster who draws his check for three millions of dollars is an object of admiration, one who has that amount checked against his accounts by the Treasury Department would certainly not be a subject of envy. Still, he might comfort himself with the reflection that it would be no harder, practically, to save three millions out of his Army pay than it would be to provide for a tenth of that sum. Even the temporary possession of such a sum must give the responsible officer some sense of the enduring misery of the millionaire, who is obliged to bear this burden through life.

The attention of the War Department having been called to the report from Manila that Gen. Otis had refused to allow the retiring Spanish troops to carry arms to the Carolines, it was learned that this refusal was in strict pursuance of the terms of the protocol which govern in the absence of the ratification of the peace treaty. Under the technical suspension of hostilities it could not be permitted that Spain should change the status quo to the extent of fortifying and strongly garrisoning the points heretofore unprotected, as was to be the case in the Carolines. It is gathered that Gen. Otis's refusal probably applied rather to the removal of cannon than to the small arms of the troops, although these may also have been included. When Gen. Rios, the senior Spanish Army officer in the Philippines, evacuated Iloilo he carried the Spanish garrison of the town directly to the port of Zamboanga, on the south coast of the island of Mindanao, taking with them as much of the cannon and munitions of the place as his ships could carry, and it is these stores and guns that Rios desires to take to the Carolines.

In selecting the new Brigadiers the President has disappointed a number of General Wheeler's friends who had expected that he would undoubtedly be included in the list. The General unquestionably prefers active military duty to the life of a Congressman, but he is giving no evidence of either chagrin or special disappointment over his failure to be selected. There were a number of rumors and stories circulated in Washington this week purporting to give the President's reasons for failing to include General Wheeler among the Brigadiers, but not one has the slightest foundation in truth. The plain fact is that General Wheeler was not appointed because the President believed there were other officers, especially in the Regular Army, better entitled to what little promotion is secured from the reorganization bill. It was also believed that General Wheeler's advanced age would seriously operate against his value and usefulness, especially as the General desired, if continued in the service, to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. As he has been elected to Congress for the next two years the President concluded that there were other Volunteer officers more deserving of being continued in the Army, for financial reasons if no others had been considered. There has been an apparent effort to show that General Wheeler was not appointed because of certain alleged disobediences of orders on his part at the battle of Las Guasimas. In addition to this some one is said to have made derogatory assertions about him to the War Department, but there seems to be no basis for the report. Perhaps later General Wheeler's name will be found among the Brigadiers, but if it is not it will be due solely to the fact that the President believes that Regular Army officers and some few Volunteers should be given preference over him.

A writer in the "Revue de Statistique" collated the military budgets of the different countries and found that per capita of population, the cost of the armies and navies is in Roumania, \$1.56; Switzerland, \$1.49; Belgium, \$1.44; Sweden and Norway, \$1.36; Bulgaria, \$1.36; Greece, \$1.29; Denmark, \$1.22; Serbia, \$1.16; Portugal, \$1.06. The idea that the great states preserve the peace and save their little neighbors that expense is shown to be unfounded. Italy spends \$1.41; Russia, \$1.17, and Holland more than any other European nation, viz., \$1.92.

QUESTIONS UNDER THE PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

I beg to submit to you this appeal for some information in re the Navy Personnel bill, which will be of very great interest to many others besides myself.

First, in the matter of uniform. I assume that the former engineer officers will be expected to change their uniforms so as to correspond with that of the line, i. e., substitute the oak leaf with the anchor, remove the red cloth and add the star above the gold lace on the sleeve. Am I correct?

Section 11 provides that "any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the pay of the next higher grade." It is observed that this is a recognition of the services of those who were in the Civil War, and as there are many of these now on the retired list, the question arises with them whether they are not to have the same recognition as those who are to be retired in the future. It would seem that Congress intended to include all officers who served in the Civil War, whether on the active list or on the retired list, else the section would have read "that any officer now on the active list of the Navy," etc.

Section 13 closes with this clause: "That nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer on the retired list." Some might interpret this as answering the question I have raised in the matter of Section 11. But this I contend against, and interpret Section 13 as referring to the rank held at the time of the passage of the act. The language, however, is indefinite, and is at the end of the section providing for the pay schedule after June 30, 1899. Are not the officers who may be retired between now and June 30, 1899, to receive pay corresponding to those who may be retired after that date, i. e., the same as for officers of corresponding rank in the Army? Are they not to receive the ten per cent. increase for each five years up to the limit of forty per cent? Are not the officers on the retired list at the present time to receive the same rates of pay as those of corresponding rank and grade who may be retired after June 30, 1899? The same section reads that "all officers who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited, for computing their pay, with five years' service." Hence, an assistant surgeon who may be retired after having been five years and one month in the service, will be entitled to pay of the grade of those appointed from the Naval Academy of more than ten years' service, or twenty per cent. increase of the original pay; will not the assistant surgeon of like length of service now on the retired list be entitled to the same pay?

For the reason that the Army and Navy Journal is the accepted official organ of a large majority of the officers of the Navy, I have ventured this effort to obtain information that will be of great value and interest to the retired officers.

RETIRED.

1. As former engineer officers are now a part of the line—the Engineer Corps, as a separate corps, having been abolished—it follows as a matter of course that former engineer officers will in future wear the uniform prescribed for the line.

2. In order to arrive at a proper construction of Sec. 11, it may be well to trace briefly how this section came to be made a part of the bill, because the Board on Personnel, which framed the original measure, had a specific object in view. It was this: In amalgamating the line and Engineer Corps in the grades of Captain and Commander, according to date of commission (not date of precedence), it was found that all engineer officers in those two grades, on the active list, would probably never be promoted to a higher rank, by reason of retirement for age before reaching the top of these two grades. Again, it was found impracticable to combine the two corps in these grades according to date of precedence, because that would have resulted in all the engineer officers going in ahead of all line officers, thus confining promotion to Rear Admiral, during several years, for instance, to older engineer officers who could not, from lack of experience, do the duty devolving upon flag rank. Furthermore, an engineer officer, in the grade of Commander, in the absence of any special provision, would have been retired at three-fourths of \$4,000, instead of three-fourths of \$4,400, as under law previous to the passage of the Personnel bill.

As a just solution, therefore, the section in question was inserted originally with the idea of giving to the older engineer officers—all of whom served in the Civil War—about the same compensation, when retired, as they would have received under the present Navy pay table. As framed by the Personnel Board, the section read:

"That any officer of the line of the Navy as constituted by this act, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, etc."

Its purpose, however, was misunderstood by the House Naval Committee, when the bill was under consideration, and under the mistaken notion that it savored of discrimination in favor of the line, as against staff corps, the wording was changed to read:

"That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, etc."

During the discussion of the bill, both in the committee rooms and on the floors of the House and Senate, it was tacitly understood by members of Congress that none of its provisions, either as to rank or pay, related to the retired list. In order to remove all possible doubt, as to increased compensation for retired officers (the pay clause as passed by the House being somewhat ambiguous) the last proviso in Sec. 13 was added, viz.:

"That nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy."

There is a deep-rooted prejudice, in some quarters of Congress, against retired officers, which makes any proposed legislation, looking to their benefit, exceedingly unpopular and most difficult to enact into law. It is safe to say, therefore, that the Personnel bill would have been surely defeated had any of its provisions been drawn specifically to include those officers heretofore retired.

3. The Journal is of the opinion that any officers retired between March 3 and June 30 of the present year,

will receive pay on the retired list in accordance with the old (Navy) pay table.

4. There is little doubt that the proviso in Sec. 13, which reads: "And that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited, for computing their pay, with five years' service," was retained in the bill, as it finally became a law, under a misapprehension, because it unquestionably confers great benefits on officers of certain corps recruited from civil life, a discrimination which was evidently not intended. The original purpose of this clause was to place civilian appointees, with respect to pay on the Army basis, on a par with graduates of the Naval Academy, where Cadet service is reckoned in computing pay. On this account, five years' service was to be allowed those entering the Navy directly from civil life. The pay section, however, underwent a radical change in the conference on the bill between the House and Senate, and Army pay was confined to the line, medical and pay corps, instead of to all corps as passed by the Senate. Hereafter, by reason of this, Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Paymasters, for instance, on entering the service and assignment to sea duty, will receive \$1,540 per annum instead of \$1,700 as formerly. On the other hand, civilian appointees to the Corps of Civil Engineers and professors of mathematics, will be entitled, immediately upon appointment, to five years' service, and pay under the present Navy pay table. In other words, officers of these two corps will receive \$2,700 per year after entry, instead of \$2,400 as heretofore.

THE FUNERAL OF THE ENGINEER CORPS, U. S. N.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Born by the act of Congress, Aug. 31, 1842; died by act of Congress, March 3, 1899. Cause of death, question of rank. Mourners, the Engineers whose lives have been devoted to building it up to efficiency, thereby promoting the interests of the Navy. The cost of the funeral will never be known or approximated.

As one of the oldest survivors, having held every position in the corps, and having witnessed every change that has occurred since serving in the original paddle-wheelers, before the war with Mexico up to the present powerful battleships, I cannot ring down the curtain without parting remarks that can injure none, and may interest many.

There have been always carried on the roll of the Naval Corps of Engineers men of professional ability, faithful servants of the Government, and while many acts of legislation and regulations of the Navy Department for its improvement were at various times made, antagonism appeared at every stage from the date of the first order granting rank and precedence to its members.

Jan. 13, 1850, Secretary Toucey issued an order conferring rank and precedence to all grades, Chief Engineers of more than twelve years to rank with Commanders, Captains being then the highest line rank. This order was confirmed by Congress.

March 13, 1863, Secretary Welles issued an order of rank and precedence for all staff officers, Chief Engineers after fifteen years date of commission to rank with Captains. This order was not submitted to Congress for confirmation. As a consequence soon after Mr. Welles retired from office, March, 1869, the order was revoked and all staff officers affected by it were reduced in rank and were obliged to change their uniforms accordingly. This proved to be a mistake with unexpected results, for it brought the question before Congress where the revocation of Mr. Welles's order was denounced by prominent members as an act of humiliation and injustice to staff officers having served through the war, while the grades of the line had been advanced from Captain to Rear Admiral. General Stevens, a veteran of the war, then an M. C., took up the subject, introduced a bill granting all the staff claimed as peers of the staff in the Army, and carried it through the House with an overwhelming majority.

The opponents of the bill having failed in the House attacked it in the Senate Naval Committee and succeeded in securing amendments. The important feature, rank of, was changed to rank with. In this shape it passed the Senate, but the conference committee again changed it to relative rank of. With this last change it became law March 3, 1871. The titles and numbers of officers in each grade of each staff corps were now fixed, precedence and some other points settled, but the burning question of positive rank still remained, and like all compromises the act proved unsatisfactory, resulting later in renewed contests that continued more or less intense up to the date that the board of officers recommended the abolishment of the corps. During the intervening years newspaper and magazine articles, and pamphlets, for and against the rank were freely circulated, and members of Congress were never free from letters and interviews on the subject, while the public generally was mystified, all being detrimental to the Navy and could have been avoided by eliminating the word "relative" from the statutes, which has now been done for the benefit of staff officers having no enlisted men to command.

Many schemes to neutralize the law were proposed without success, but an opportunity occurred by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, for the general reduction of officers to change the meritorious system of admitting candidates for cadet Engineers into the Naval Academy by competitive examination to that of selecting naval cadets for the Engineer Corps. There was also an unfortunate provision of this act that reduced the number of Engineers in the lower grades to the extent that exposed the small force on board ship to such heavy work that many faithful men became physically unfitted for further duties, as may be seen by reference to the Navy registers. In 1869 there were 301 Engineers contained on the list, 19 of this number only being on the retired list. In 1887 the number on the active list had been reduced to 235, while 87 were on the retired list, and in 1898 the number had been still further reduced to 181, exclusive of 21 cadets, while 122 were contained on the retired list, 87 of this number being retired for disabilities. (Startling figures!)

The vast amount of work performed by the Engineers during the Civil War has been recorded in the interesting volume, "Steam Navy of the United States," by P. A. Engr. Frank M. Bennett, U. S. N., where it is also seen that in the four years of war 116 Engineers were killed in battle or died from wounds or exposure incident

to their duties and that 356 others were wounded or injured, from which they recovered, pro rata greater than other corps, and in no case, except where overpowered by the enemy, did any man fall in the hour of danger to stand by his post and command the men under his charge. The Weehawken, the Tecumseh and the Onondaga went to the bottom with every Engineer at his station.

The history of the work of various kinds entrusted to the Engineers during the war with Spain has yet to be written, when the same heroic examples of devotion to duty will be seen.

The ability of members of the corps has been recognized in civil life by the number of important positions which they have been invited to accept; nearly every college in the country has employed an Engineer officer as instructor, and besides they have filled with credit other positions as superintendents or directors of mechanical work.

Referring now to the law which will annihilate the Engineer Corps, it is clear that a future chief of the bureau will be a line officer, but it is not clear who will be the designers and supervisors of the steam machinery for the Navy after the Engineers performing such duties shall have been retired. No combination of seamanship and engineering can be successful; the professions are radically different, in either the men must be thoroughly trained in study and work to keep up with the ever changing methods of naval warfare, specialties will surely become necessary.

For watch duties and other work on board ships the petty number of 100 machinists has been provided. It will be difficult to secure even this number of young men competent for the duties without special training, if they are not competent, heavy cost for repairs with delays of ships in ports will result; in any event the work of the limited number will overtax men, not of herculean strength, and as heretofore condemn many to the retired list.

While Chief of the Bureau previous to and with the view of the introduction of cadet Engineers into the Naval Academy I visited in 1871 the British dockyard schools and work shops where Engineer students were trained, also the Royal Naval College, where they were graduated as Assistant Engineers in the Royal Navy; and I conferred with the Engineer-in-Chief in regard to their system of engineer force on board ships. Skilled artificers for watch duty being then introduced. That navy has, however, the advantage of a large commercial marine to recruit from, also facilities for the training of young men for their duties, as well as for stokers which we as yet do not possess.

I am writing of the Engineer Corps as a body. Nevertheless, it is opportune to mention one member conspicuous above every other for skill, courage, endurance, will power and success, George W. Melville. Notably his two years' work and privations in the ill-fated *Jeanette*, recalls his experiences with that vessel, shut out in Arctic seas from civilization; his successful navigation of one of the three boats from the wrecked ship through gales and ice to safety, while the crews of the other boats perished, his fearful suffering from cold and hunger on the long and terrible journey with dog teams in a Siberian winter in search of his lost shipmates, the finding and burial of their bodies, his heroism, physical endurance and sound judgment unparalleled in naval history. Again in quite a different field his labors have been crowned with success. Chief of the Bureau since August, 1887, he has been the director of the construction of all the steam machinery of the warships of the new Navy, including the bold and successful introduction of the triple screw flyers. For no greater achievement the Engineer-in-Chief of the British Navy has been knighted, and is now Sir John Durston, K. C. B.

Last of all, Melville has seen his efforts for the long contested question of rank for the corps settled, in a shape advantageous to many officers, but of doubtful value so far as concerns the interests of the Government. He is not the author of the scheme, but without his aid, and the approval of the able and influential Secretary of the Navy, the first section of the bill could not have passed Congress. He will retire Jan. 10, 1903, with exceptional credit after 42 years of faithful work, and as the last bureau chief from the Engineer Corps.

Farewell esprit de Corps!

J. W. KING, U. S. Navy.

Philadelphia, March 5.

IN PRAISE OF GENERAL HENRY.

General Guy V. Henry seems to be winning praise from all sides. The New Orleans "Times Democrat" says: "Governor General Henry is doing excellently well in Porto Rico; and, if he continue as he has begun, the future of the island will be a happy one." Prosperity under General Henry's rule is coming to the Porto Ricans in large measure, and their satisfaction is more than in the ratio of their prosperity. They feel the strength of the arm that is extended to guide and to protect them; and, as that arm's strength is matched by its justice, there is no wonder that the people are delighted with the roseate dawn of the new day which has broken for them. Referring to a recent order issued to Capt. Mansfield, 11th Inf., to remove the Town Council from office, for the mismanagement of affairs at Aguadilla and requiring the election of better men, the "Times-Democrat" says that through every line shines the clear judgment of a man who knows his own mind and who knows how to rule and who means to give effect to both mind and rule.

To this the Kansas City "Times" adds: "General Henry has always been recognized by those who know him best as a man endowed with a good deal of hard common sense. He, like many officers of the Army who have gained distinction, has his enemies, and perhaps he has done things at times that might better have been left undone, but General Henry is as thorough an American as any man who ever wore the uniform of an American soldier. General Henry never forgets that the civil authority is always above the military. This principle of Americanism he carries out in his government of Porto Rico. While he is the military commander of the island he favors as much civil rule as practicable, and the progress in the island is the result of this wise policy.

"If we want, however, to see a specimen of the strong and just right hand which General Henry brings to the government of the people entrusted to his care, and which, as we have already seen, they recognize and admire, we must look at the order recently sent to Captain Mansfield, commanding at Aguadilla. The order is the order of a born ruler, who will stand no nonsense from a people whom he is seeking to govern for their own good. Every line of it shows the clear judgment of a man who knows his own mind and who knows how to rule, and who means to give effect to both mind and rule. Its crisp terseness will easily compensate for its length."

Of the order declaring martial law at Aguadilla, the "Times" says: "After reading such a peremptory but altogether just order, it is easy to understand how it is

that prosperity is coming to the island, and content to the people of Porto Rico. The Porto Ricans are having an opportunity such as they never had before, and they are apparently not letting it slip."

CONCERNING NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Rear Adm. Sampson has sent the following letter to the President:

"United States Flagship New York,
"First Rate.

"Havana, Cuba, March 9, 1899.

"Sir: I respectfully ask your attention to the facts contained in this letter, and that it may be officially filed as part of my record in the United States Navy.

"When the late war was threatening I was placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet, and after the declaration of war was appointed by the President a Rear Admiral and confirmed in my command.

"This duty and responsibility came to me entirely unsought, nor had I any especial wish for it, though recognizing the great honor then conferred upon me. My sole aim was to achieve success—to blockade Cuba, destroy Cervera's fleet, and to maintain an efficient war fleet.

"It is not necessary to dwell on the incidents of the war, which are now well known. Based upon these incidents certain officers, distinguished for faithful service, were named by me, in the exercise of my natural duty as Commander-in-Chief, for promotion or such other reward as you, sir, might deem desirable. These names you have been pleased to nominate to the United States Senate for promotion, and you have done me the honor to add my name to that list of officers.

"It now appears that the Senate, though well disposed to most of the names on that list, has, for reasons not necessary to be here discussed, objected to my promotion, and has similarly failed to confirm the deserving officers about whose merits there has been no doubt or discussion.

"Hitherto, Mr. President, undisturbed by any eager desire for advancement, or any other form of reward for doing my duty, I have not specially concerned myself with matters outside of that duty. I have felt that I have done my duty in the conduct of the West Indian naval campaign to the utmost extent of my ability as thoroughly as I was able, and if no reward should come, that I could be satisfied with the consciousness of having done my best. I did not, however, anticipate that dissatisfaction with any act or acts of mine would cause the Senate to withhold from other officers a promotion which they have well deserved, and which has been promptly granted in similar circumstances to others.

"I therefore respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that your appointment of these officers, about whom there is no discussion, should at once be renewed in order that they may thus secure their promotions under the Personnel bill to which they are entitled and without creating confusion.

"Very respectfully,

"W. T. SAMPSON.

"To the President of the United States of America, through the Secretary of the Navy."

Secretary Long has received the following letter from Adm. Higginson, who is now in Washington:

"Sir: I respectfully request to be allowed to resume my former number on the naval list after Rear Adm. Kemppf. While deeply grateful to the President and yourself for my nomination for work done off Santiago, I do not regard my own services as so conspicuous as to warrant my advancement while the other commanding officers nominated at the same time as myself go unrewarded. They were a gallant band of naval officers and certainly deserved well of their country, and if their services are to go unrecognized I desire to share the same fate. Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON.

"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

Secretary Long sent this answer:

"Will you let me express my high appreciation of your very handsome and considerate conduct in asking to resume your former number on the Navy list rather than to accept the advancement which places you above other officers who for their gallant services in the recent war deserved recognition, but failed to receive it owing to the failure of the Senate to act upon the recommendations sent in by the President? The spirit which you manifest is so admirable that I hasten to write you this letter."

The department is in something of a quandary over Adm. Higginson's case. Owing to his promotion to Commodore for war service he now has a higher number on the list of Rear Admirals than he would have received if his nomination had shared the same fate as those of his brother officers. The Secretary of the Navy has no authority, as far as known, to reduce him in number as he requested, and it will be necessary to secure a legal opinion before action can be taken.

On learning of the recommendation of the Board on Promotions that he be advanced for his services in the war, Lieut. Ward wrote to Secretary Long declining advancement on the ground that he would become senior to his classmate, Lieut. Stanton, whose services, Lieut. Ward held, were more valuable than his own.

"It is impossible for me willingly to accept a promotion which might deprive such an officer of a commission in the highest grade," said Lieut. Ward in his letter to the Secretary. The list in which Lieut. Ward's name was included was not sent to the Senate for the reason that it might injure the chances of the confirmation of Sampson, Schley and the other officers of high rank.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NAVAL HEROES.

Claims have been submitted by a number of officers with Adm. Dewey's fleet for double the amount of head money which it was at first believed they were entitled to for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. It is provided by law that \$100 shall be given for each person on the captured or destroyed vessel, and, according to this estimate Dewey's sailors would receive at least \$200,000. The law also provides, however, that where the defeated force was superior to the conquering force the allowance shall be double. In submitting their claim it is not asserted that the Spanish fleet was superior to the American, but it is contended that the Spaniards fighting in conjunction with the shore batteries constituted a superior force in the meaning of the law. As the point is a new one it will require a legal decision to settle the question. Officers and men on the little transport Fern have put in a claim also for head money on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. It is not believed that the Fern's men have very good claim, but they seem to have been encouraged to put one in because it was done by other vessels in signal distance of the fleet operating against Spanish vessels, but not actually participating in the fight. The application of the Fern's officers and men has been put before the Court of Claims.

A Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn "Eagle"

concerning the question of prize money referred to the Court of Claims, says: "The Court does not propose to take the initiative in settling the disputes, and if the officers and men concerned wait for the Court to act they will never get a penny. Col. Archibald Hopkins, the clerk of the United States Court of Claims, in speaking of this matter to the 'Eagle' correspondent to-day, said: 'The questions referred to us by Secretary Long probably involve more work, and will make the biggest case ever sent to us. We are expected, according to his letter, to settle some of the most important points in connection with the war with Spain, such as to determine, for instance, whether or not Schley was in command of the American naval force at the time of the defeat of Adm. Cervera's fleet, and whether or not Adm. Sampson's vessel, the New York, was engaged in that battle. The court also is expected to ascertain just what ships took part, which vessels were within signal distance, how many men were on our vessels, and how many officers and sailors were on each of the ships of the enemy. To get all this information would necessitate the taking of an immense amount of testimony from persons scattered all over the world, for since the battle of July 3 the department has switched the men, officers and ships engaged in that fight to the four points of the compass. In order to get the facts in regard to the Spanish strength during that battle, we would have to send commissioners to Spain to take testimony from the naval authorities there, or to get copies of official naval reports of the fight. The same problems are involved in connection with the Manila battle, although the settlement of them will be a much easier matter, as there are no conflicting statements as to the Manila Bay battle. There is no fund whatever at the disposal of the department to permit this stupendous investigation to be carried on, and even if we were disposed to do so, we could not move in the matter until the next Congress makes an appropriation for this purpose. But it is not the place of this Court to make the initial move in this case. We are not expected to prosecute the claims of the sailors and men, but, on the contrary, they will have to submit absolute proof to show that they are entitled to the money in question. Until the men concerned get together and send in their cases, nothing whatever will be done.' It is estimated that \$2,000,000 is involved in the Santiago fight, and a sum a little less than this in the Manila engagement."

A MILITIA OFFICER'S OPINION.

Alexander S. Bacon, a graduate of the Military Academy of the class 1876, who served somewhat less than two years, and has since been the Lieutenant Colonel of a Brooklyn regiment, the 23d N. Y., and Colonel of the 2d Provisional Regiment, N. Y., asks in "The Forum" for March: "Is our Army Degenerate?" He reaches the satisfactory conclusion that "our Army, as a whole, is not degenerate." "It is the politicians who are degenerate." "The personnel of the rank and file of the Army is superb. The younger and middle-aged officers positively have no superiors." After the eighties "the younger element became numerous enough, experienced enough, and brave enough to make themselves felt. The literary and industrious spirit seized the younger officers. The Military Service Institution and infantry and cavalry schools were founded, and field maneuvers and target practice were established. Essays on strategy in all its branches became a fad, and the younger officers drilled by day and studied by night." As a result Col. Bacon asserts that the majority of our Army officers under forty-five years of age are to-day "the most highly educated and accomplished military strategists in the world. They only lack an opportunity to demonstrate their theories." If the occasion offers "hundreds of our young officers would appear as fully equipped military geniuses of inestimable value to their country."

As to the military conduct of our war with Spain this author is very critical, and he ascribes its deficiencies to the fact that except the Engineer and Ordnance Corps no head of department has enjoyed his advantages as a graduate of West Point. The six Brigadiers, and two out of three of the Major Generals were also non-graduates. Only three of the eighteen Volunteer Major Generals were graduates, and two of these were prominent politicians taken from civil life. There were 40 non-graduates and 23 graduates among the Volunteer Brigadiers, and seven of the graduates were from civil life and mostly from political life. Of the 41 officers of Regular regiments before Santiago only four were graduates, and only two of the ten captains of artillery. Nearly all the line captains and lieutenants were graduates, but most of the officers of staff departments outside of engineers and ordnance were civilians.

These are Col. Bacon's estimates, be it understood, and the conclusion drawn from them is his. This is that "no one should be permitted to hold the position of General or Colonel, or to serve on any division or brigade staff in the Regular Army, unless he be a graduate of the Military Academy, or have shown special fitness during years of Army service, and have passed a rigid examination in strategy, tactics, logistics and military engineering at least—the foundation-stones of military learning." The author considers this conclusion so important that he gives it the emphasis of italics.

Col. Bacon makes the further point that we need young men for war. He says: "Every prominent General of the Civil War, I think, was, in 1861, under 45 years of age, except Gen. Lee, who was 54. I know of no Major General in the recent Spanish war who was under 60 years of age." "Had the Spanish war become serious all of these old men would have dropped out as suddenly as did the veterans of '45 after the first battle of Bull Run." As it was, they did not drop out, and some of them are still doing excellent service.

The Hon. C. A. Parsons has contrived to overcome the objections which were raised by some naval experts after the steam trials of the Turbinia, the general introduction of steam turbines as propulsive agents in steam vessels will be only a question of time. The new arrangement of turbine machinery, just made public by the inventor, which, by the way, is particularly adapted to torpedo boat destroyers, will go a long way to quicken their adoption. The combination comprises six turbines and four propeller shafts, four of the turbines being utilized for going ahead and two for steaming astern. When going full speed ahead each shaft is driven by a separate turbine; when, however, it is desired to reverse the motion of the vessel steam is cut off and admitted to the stern-going turbines, which are coupled to two of the propeller shafts. Two vessels to be fitted with this type of machinery are at present under construction on the Tyne for the British Admiralty, and the speed expected to be realized is 35 knots, or 5 knots in excess of that attained by the most recent types of high-speed destroyers.—Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.

WISH TO SETTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following is an extract from a letter from Maj. Theodore Sternberg, Paymaster, U. S. Vols., dated Manila, Jan. 29, 1899, and directed to an officer in the War Department:

"I wish you would call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to this: There is not less than 10 per cent. of the Volunteers, who honestly wish to remain in these islands and make homes here and engage in agriculture, lumbering and mining. From every point of view this should be encouraged, unless America means to haul down its flag and sneak home. The time will come when every American will recognize the value of these islands. Take but one item: Cattle thrive here; it is the finest stock country I ever saw. The Orient can be supplied with beef from here. Now, these soldiers wish to be discharged here, with travel pay. This will be their capital. Those who are in earnest are willing to do anything in reason to prove it. I believe that they would be willing to serve out a two years' enlistment by transfer to the Regular Army, if necessary. They would, many of them, prefer to be mustered out here, with nothing, rather than be compelled to go to the States to be mustered out. There are also many Regular soldiers enlisted under Order 40. These men think they should be paid travel pay, if they intend settling in these islands. Now, all of this is based upon the idea that the United States will retain some sort of an interest in these islands. Knowing the value of the pioneer, I say deliberately that each of these plain soldiers, young, vigorous and used to this climate by remaining here, will be of inestimable value to our country. The only way to Americanize these islands is by the example of American pioneers, engaged in making homes for themselves.

"I know the Regulars, as a rule, do not want to hold these islands, because they prefer stations in the States. I know the majority of the Volunteers are homesick, and so color their opinions. But I had rather die here than see the flag come down, and if I was twenty years younger I would make my home on a farm here.

NAVY SMOKELESS POWDER.

The Navy Department is ready to take whatever steps may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Naval bill for the purchase of smokeless powder during the coming year. Contrary to general impression, the bill as generally passed, provided for either purchase or manufacture of this powder, as the Department should decide. It is not intended, however, to antagonize the commercial interests involved in this very technical line of manufacture by throwing the whole burden of production upon the Government plants. It is true that the Government has a plant at Indian Head, which when completed will turn out a maximum product of about 3,000 pounds a day. But this will in no way compete with the private manufacturers. The amount will hardly be sufficient to supply one of the big warships in the Navy for a year. What the Government plant will do, however, is to set and maintain a standard of excellence in the smokeless powder line. Heretofore the Government has been compelled to purchase such of this material as it could get, but experiments at Indian Head and Newport have reduced the problem of manufacture to a scientific basis. Smokeless powder is the product of exact chemical research which the Government has carried to the extreme limit of practical refinement, and is no longer a patent and mysteriously secret compound. The Navy now has a powder known to the profession as pyro-cellulose, which is equal, if not better, than any smokeless powder used by foreign powers. Its manufacture has been reduced to the simplest basis of chemical combination, and so far as further development on this line is concerned the Navy thinks it has the end in sight. Any material improvement must be in the nature of the most radical kind. This is such a remote possibility that it is not being considered seriously just now. Experimental work is still being carried on, however, at Newport, but the material which will be turned out by the Indian Head plant on the Potomac when finished may be regarded as the standard for the world. Reports to the contrary, the new powder, which has been tested by the Navy under service conditions, is not only not injurious to the guns now in use, but has been so nicely adjusted to their requirements that it has increased their efficiency on an average of 500 foot seconds. There are no large contracts for new powder in immediate prospect, the two firms upon which the Government places its principal dependence having already contracts for a considerable time ahead. The new contracts will be distributed as the necessity for them arises.

FINE TROOP SHIPS.

Much satisfaction is expressed by Army officers in the fine performance of the ships and the freedom from severe illness of troops on the transports Grant and Sherman en route to Manila. The former vessel arrived safely on March 10, after a quick voyage, with the 4th Inf. and Cos. B, F, I and M of the 17th on board, and the Sherman is expected to reach port about the 18th of this month. For health and comfort it is believed that these transports are the superior of any that were ever sent abroad with troops, and unquestionably no better provision was ever made for the care and comfort of soldiers on a long voyage than was provided for those on the Sherman and Grant. This was admitted by officers of the British service, who inspected both ships while en route at Gibraltar. Not only were they surprised at the number of men on each ship, but expressed their admiration at the complete manner in which arrangements were made for health and sanitation. These officers had never seen such things as bath tubs and shower baths or the cleanliness and simplicity of the canvas cot arrangements such as were provided on these vessels. The swinging mess tables and the effectiveness of the galley system were all subjects of favorable comment by the foreigners. The success attending the transportation system convinces the department that it has perfected it almost to the limit. Soldiers on these transports have many of the conveniences of second-class passengers on ocean-going steamers. They are provided with reading matter, and were allowed to roam freely certain decks of the ships. A chaplain is on board each ship, so that religious services can be held whenever desired, and the hospital arrangements are as fine as ordinarily can be found on shore. Thirty-one Government transports are now in service, and 14 are under charter, of which all the latter are on the Pacific, together with the Hancock, Warren and Grant, while the Sherman and Sheridan are on their way as fast as steam can carry them.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The apprentice system is to the enlisted force of the Navy what the Naval Academy is to the officers of the service. The successful application of a policy inaugurated by Adml. Luce and forwarded with such marked ability by Capt. Dickins, while in charge of the apprentices on Coasters Island, Newport, has resulted in providing a most capable and competent set of young sailors for the American warships, well trained in all the duties of seamen, gunners and man-of-war-men. For a number of years the apprentices have been limited to 750, and were all given their instruction while on shore at Newport, which has been the only station established for the system. Within a year, however, Congress has provided for a second station, which is now being constructed on Yuba Island in San Francisco Bay with a proposed capacity of 500 boys. Attached to this is the training ship Adams, and it is expected that the Mohican will also shortly be assigned to similar service. These vessels have accommodations for training 375 boys while on practice cruises. Success seems already to have attended the department's efforts to encourage young boys on the Pacific slope to enter the apprentice service, and already a cruise has been taken with one class on the Adams. In the Personnel act provision is made for 2,500 apprentices, and to provide necessary quarters for them on shore it is proposed to considerably enlarge the Coasters Island Station by the construction of new barracks with the appropriation of \$125,000 made available for that purpose. Bids for this work are shortly to be asked and a contract will be awarded and the work begun during the coming summer. Capt. Dickins will superintend the preparations of plans for the new buildings, as he is more familiar with the apprentice system than most officers of the naval service.

NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS, U. S. A.

The following is an official list of the candidates selected for appointment of Second Lieutenant, United States Army:

James Kelly Parsons, First Lieutenant, Co. 1, 3d Ala. Vol. Inf.
Nathaniel R. Chambliss, grandson of Gen. Wm. I. Hardee, four-years Cadet, U. S. M. A., now First Lieutenant, 3d Ala. Vol. Inf.
Milton Artells Elliott, graduate Military College, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, 1st Ark. Vol. Inf.
Joseph Whitehead, private and Corporal, 1st Ark. Vols.
Melville C. Wilkinson, son of Capt. Wilkinson, U. S. A., killed at Leech Lake, Oct. 5, 1898.
Howard Stanley Avery, graduate of Berkeley University; now Corporal 14th U. S. Inf. at Manila.
Dan Tyler Moore, son of Col. Alexander Moore, late U. S. A.; graduate Military College, now Second Lieutenant, 3d Conn. Vols.
Philip H. Bailey, of Connecticut.
William S. Bradford, son of Col. J. H. Bradford, U. S. A., retired, and great-nephew of late Adml. Wm. B. Shubrick, U. S. N.
Wm. D. Pasco, college graduate, now First Lieutenant 3d U. S. V. Engineers, at Cienfuegos.
Graham L. Johnson, graduate Military College.
Charles Dubignon of Georgia.
Hugh Bullock of Georgia.
Albert N. Brunzell, college graduate, private 1st Idaho Vols., now at Manila.
Clark Mills Carr, of Illinois, graduate Military College.
John R. Thomas, Jr., First Lieutenant, 1st U. S. V. Cav. (Rough Riders).
Charles E. Hay, Jr., graduate Military College, private, 5th Ill. Vols.
Edward F. Schneider, First Lieutenant, 3d Ill. Vols.
Parker C. Hitt of Indiana.
George A. Larimer, private, 157th Ind. Vols.
Abram U. Loeb, student Purdue University; left to enlist in 160th Ind.
Henry C. Haynes of Iowa.
Frank H. Martin, graduate Military College, Second Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs.
Charles B. McClure of Iowa.
Amos Townsend, graduate Military College, first honor graduate (Army Register, 1897).
Chase Foster, two years, U. S. M. A., Major, 22d Kas. Vols.
Fred W. Buehan, graduate Military Academy, Captain, 20th Kas. Inf.
Frederick de Funiak, graduate Military School, Captain, 1st Ky. Vol. Inf.
Henry Watterson, Jr., Corporal, Co. C, 1st Ky. Vols.
Frank B. Lang, Sergeant Major and Second Lieutenant, 1st Me. Vols.
Eldredge D. Warfield, graduate Military School, Captain, 5th Md. Inf.
George A. Vernon of Maryland.
Thomas L. Brewer, graduate Military College, Second Lieutenant, 1st Md. Vol. Inf.
E. E. Haskell, two years U. S. M. A. While on furlough from Military Academy served as acting Lieutenant 1st U. S. Cav. and was in the battles of Las Guasimas and El Paso, where he was dangerously wounded.
Edward R. Stone, Sergeant, 12th U. S. Inf.
Arthur T. Dalton, Corporal, 9th U. S. Inf.
Ralph McCoy, graduate Military Academy, Captain, 35th Mich. Vol. Inf.
George E. Ball, Lieutenant, 35th Mich. Vols.
Chester C. Sweet of Michigan.
William E. Moulis, graduate Military School, Sergeant Major, 33d Mich. Vols.
Clark R. Elliott, Lieutenant, 15th Minn. Vols., A. A. Q. M., 2d Army Corps.
Reuben Smith, Second Lieutenant, 14th Minn. Vol. Inf.
Atwell T. Lincoln, Sergeant, 2d Mississippi Vol. Inf.
George S. Yenger, Captain, 1st Miss. Vols.
E. A. Hickman, graduate Military Institute, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 6th Mo. Vols.
Charles W. Harris, First Lieutenant, 1st Mo. Vols.
Guy Cushman, Corporal, 1st Mo. Vol. Inf.; Corporal, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav.
John B. McNeely, Jr., graduate Military College, First Lieutenant, 4th Mo. Vols.
Homer C. Rickards, Second Lieutenant, Montana Vols., now in Manila.
Will B. Cowin, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vols.
Samuel M. Van Der Voort, service in 2d Neb. Vols.
Walter E. Stewart, Jr., graduate Yale University.
Kurtis Eppley, Corporal, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.
Lewis Benedict, private, 71st New York Vols.
G. L. Townsend, Captain, 201st New York Vol. Inf.
Harry A. Woodruff, graduate Military School, Lieutenant, 171st N. Y. N. G.
Francis J. McConnell, private, 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

George S. Richards, private, 3d New York Vols.; First Lieutenant, 201st New York Vol. Inf.
O. H. Dockery, graduate University of North Carolina, Lieutenant, 2d N. C. Vols.
Thos. H. Newland of North Carolina.
W. D. Pritchard, Lieutenant, 10th U. S. Vol. Inf.
Charles T. Foster, Sergeant, 1st N. D. Vols., now in Manila.
Guy E. Manning, aid to Gen. Hawkins during Santiago campaign; First Lieutenant, 3d Ohio Inf.
John L. Bond, Ohio.
R. P. Rifenberck, Ohio.
W. G. Meade, Lieutenant, 10th Ohio Inf.
Cyrus A. Dolph, son of late Senator J. M. Dolph; private, Hospital Corps, United States Army, now at Manila; has been recommended for certificate of merit by Gen. Merritt.
Walter B. McCaskey, graduate Military College; private, 4th Penn. Vol. Inf.
Howard C. Price, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 6th Penn. Vols., A. A. A. G., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps.
James H. Colfelt, Second Lieutenant, 4th Penn. Vols., attached to Battery B, 5th Art.
Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Corporal, 13th Penn. Vols., graduate of Military Academy.
George W. Warner, private, 5th U. S. Cav.
Neil Campbell, Co. A, 1st R. I. Vols.
Joseph S. Cecil, Corporal, 4th Tenn. Vols.
John Overton Dickinson of Nashville, graduate Military Academy.
Allen J. Greer, graduate Military University, First Lieutenant, 4th Tenn. Vol. Inf.
Dan A. Kivlin, Corporal, 4th Texas.
Wm. Stanley Sinclair, First Lieutenant, 1st U. S. V. Inf.
Dupont B. Lyon, graduate Military College; Captain, 3d Texas Vol. Inf.
John B. Sanford, graduate Military School.
Arthur G. Andrews, graduate Military University.
John W. Daniel, Jr., First Lieutenant, 3d Vol. Engrs.
John F. James, First Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.
Arthur M. Shipp, graduate Military Institute.
Allen Smith, Jr., Corporal, 1st Wash. Vols.
C. Earle Vance, Lieutenant, 1st W. Va. Vols.
Knud Knudson, Wisconsin.
Robert Hayes Westcott, Wisconsin.
Harold D. Coburn, graduate Military College; First Lieutenant, 1st Wyo. Vol. Inf.
Godwin Ordway, son of late Gen. Albert Ordway.
George W. Craigie, son of Maj. Craigie, 25th Inf., U. S. A.
Chas. A. Otis, brother-in-law of Capt. W. M. Dickinson, killed at El Caney.
Joseph K. Partello, son of Capt. J. M. T. Partello, U. S. A. (5th Inf.).
Albert Shildes Odell, Sergeant Major, 3d Battalion, 3d Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers.
Fred W. Herschler.
Henry M. Bankhead, Captain, 5th U. S. V. Inf.
Maxwell Keyes, son of Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, U. S. A., retired, late Adjutant, 1st U. S. V. Inf.
George W. Wallace, son of Maj. Wm. M. Wallace, 2d Cav., U. S. A.
Harry Barr, Corporal, 2d U. S. Inf.
D. M. Bradford.
George D. Freeman, late First Sergeant, 4th Ohio Vol. Inf.
F. W. Benteen, son of late Gen. Benteen, U. S. A., now veterinary surgeon, Greenville, S. C.
Leon L. Roach, son of Capt. Roach, 17th Inf., served three years 1st U. S. Cav.
Paul Hurst.
James D. Tilford, graduate Military Academy, private, Troop C, New York Vol. Cav.
Horace P. Hobbs, graduate Military College, son of Capt. Chas. W. Hobbs, 3d Art.
George S. Tiffany, of New York.
C. E. Dutton, Jr., Second Lieutenant, 201st N. Y. Vols.
Edgar A. Myer, son of Capt. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., U. S. A.
Israel Putnam.
Jack Hayes, son of Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., U. S. A.
John McClintock, now Major, 203d N. Y. Vols., former A. A. G., 5th Brigade, N. Y.
E. W. Robinson, son of Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., Q. M. D., U. S. A.
Robert F. McMillan, Sergeant, Battery K, 2d U. S. Art.
Guy S. Norvell, son of Col. S. T. Norvell, Corporal, Troop D, 4th U. S. Cav.
James T. Watson, son of Commo. Watson, U. S. N., private, 7th U. S. Cav.
Palmer G. Wood, Jr., son of Capt. Wood, 12th Inf., brother Lieut. Wood, 12th Inf., died at Santiago, Corporal, 3d U. S. Inf.
George H. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant, 2d Tenn. Inf.
Rhineland Waldo, private, 112th N. G., N. Y.
Darwin E. Vank, Captain, 40th Separate Co., N. G., N. Y.
Louis J. Van Shaick, three years, U. S. M. A.
William F. H. Godson, three years 1st U. S. Cav.
H. Carl Young, Co. K, 5th Penn. Vol. Inf.

MARINES FOR CAVITE.

Eventually the new Navy arsenal at Cavite will have as a guard the largest number of marines ever assigned to any naval post beyond the boundaries of this country in time of peace. Two hundred are shortly to be sent there by direction of Gen. Heywood, to be followed by other detachments during the summer until the garrison numbers fully 1,000 men. It is intended to furnish a sufficient marine strength to properly guard the immense area included within the boundaries of the Cavite station. Being a navy yard already of considerable importance, it is intended to enlarge its scope and render it effective for practically any kind of repair work that may be required in future of ships attached to the Asiatic fleet. One thousand marines seems a large number to locate at any one yard, but the explanation given is reasonable, when it is stated that Cavite is the largest naval station of this country, including over 70 square miles of land, with a water front of not less than 15 miles. Located on this land are many squatters and a number of villages, which, in order to be properly patrolled, will call for an unusually strong marine detachment. When the full garrison has been assigned, as now contemplated, the post will be in charge of a Colonel, with a small staff under his charge. For the present, however, Maj. Berryman, the senior officer of the corps now at Manila, will remain in command. Hereafter it is expected that all the small work required of ships in need of repair may be conducted at Cavite, although there are no docking facilities there capable of accommodating any but the smallest ships. Corregidor Island at the same time is to become quite an extensive military force in character, and already is the site of the Army's chief hospital and sanitarium for troops in

the Philippines. It is well located near the sea, and constitutes the very best sanitarium of the government in the islands.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

The case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter is still exciting public interest, and there is much curiosity to learn what delays the final decision in his case. The New York "Herald" of last Sunday has a sensational article on the subject, with an illustration of an attractive female described as "the mysterious woman in the case." It also gives an illustration of a "Scene at the Court Martial." The "Herald" gives a long account of the case against Captain Carter, and the various reviewings of the papers in the case, and says: "The result of all the reviewing is that the case is still pending before the President, who has to finally pass upon it, though Secretary Alger has repeatedly stated that he turned the case over to the President several months ago, recommending that the finding of the court martial be approved. This puts the delay at the door of the Executive Mansion. Meantime Carter is a full fledged Captain in the Army, is on the pay rolls, as safely as ever, and has drawn his pay regularly every month since, in spite of the fact that he has been found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered from the Army. His official connection with the Army has never been severed for a minute, and except that he is on the rolls as awaiting orders, he is as much in the Army as any other officer."

"The latest in the reviewing way is that the Attorney General will try to get a chance to look into the case some time after Congress has adjourned and next summer, notwithstanding the fact that there never has been a court martial in the history of the Government passed upon by that official. It is true that there is no law which prohibits it, but such action was never before found to be desirable or necessary, and it is in violation of the practice of sixty years. It is a reflection upon the War Department if it is done, and there have been Secretaries of War who would have resented such an interference by tendering their resignations immediately. It is not even claimed that in any of the extra reviewing which has transpired in the case anything wrong has been discovered or injustice has been done by the finding."

It is certainly difficult to understand the occasion for so much delay. Captain Carter had a perfectly fair trial, he was ably defended, and if there is any reason found why the verdict of the court should not be carried out it should be made known. As it is, the delay is the occasion of much public scandal. As it is, the delay is a reflection upon the able and impartial tribunal before which Captain Carter was arraigned. Captain Carter should be taken at his word and subjected to the punishment decreed against him, and unless he is able to make good his contention that he has been improperly convicted. Action should be taken one way or the other and that without further delay.

NAVAL MILITIA'S SUMMER CRUISES.

One of the most complete plans in extent of scope and its value to the Naval Militia of the country has been arranged by the Navy Department for execution during the approaching spring and summer. It insures practical instruction in all the duties required of officers and men of the Regular service for the militiamen who the authorities expect in time to form an auxiliary branch of the naval service. These plans have been in course of preparation since the close of the Spanish war, under direction of Lieut. Southerland, in charge of Naval Militia work, and March 16 received the approval of Assistant Secretary Allen, who has been placed in full control of the entire militia system, and will conduct the movements of the organizations and provide the course of practical instruction for them this season. The Navy this year has provided a special warship, the former auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which for four months is to be exclusively devoted to operations of the State Militia. Heretofore these various State organizations have as a rule had little instruction in the practical work required on shipboard at sea of Regular man-of-war men, and as was shown when the battalions were sent to vessels last summer for war duties. This year it is intended that each organization shall have at least one full week's service on the blue sea where the officers and men are to be put through the life of regular naval men, including working, navigating and fighting ship.

Beginning in April the Prairie will take the various organizations to sea, and there give practical instruction to officers and seamen in the duties of carrying out the daily routine provided on all vessels of war. When fitted out the Prairie will be one of the most efficient vessels in the service for the work outlined for her, and is to have quarters for from 400 to 450 seamen and officers. Her batteries are to comprise eight 6-inch rapid-fire guns, six 6-pounders, Colts and a skeleton crew of officers and men will be on board simply to work ship in an emergency, the remainder of the complement to consist of officers and sailors from the various State bodies. It is intended that the militia officers shall stand watch and with the Prairie's regular men and to receive instructions in all the duties required of officers having the deck in working and navigating a ship when at sea. The first two days of the course will be devoted to this and the last to target practice, the object being to afford some instructions in all the duties required of officers and men attached to regular seagoing war vessels. It is proposed that every day of the time shall be devoted to practical work and the routine strictly adhered to as followed on vessels of the Navy. It has been decided that the subsistence of the militia, however, must be borne by their respective States, as there is no provision allowing the Government to stand this expense. It has also been decided that after this year the annual allotments from the appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress for naval militia shall be made to each State in proportion to the number of officers and men serving on the cruises in the preceding year.

The latest returns show the strength of the Naval Militia to be about 6,000 officers and men, including those on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific coast where well drilled bodies have been formed. The cruise will begin with the Louisiana Militia the second week in April. After their tour of duty for eight days the Prairie goes to Florida, Georgia and North and South Carolina. From June 16 to 24 the Maryland Militia goes to sea on the Prairie, and from June 26 to July 1 the District of Columbia. In the early part of July the Pennsylvania and New Jersey men are taken out, and on July 28 the first detachment of the New York organization is sent to sea to remain until Aug. 5. On Aug. 7 the second detachment is sent to sea for one week. New York is the only State, except perhaps Massachusetts, where the organization is so large that the Prairie will require two trips to give the men proper instruction in all the duties

of seamen and gunners. On Aug. 26 the Rhode Island men are sent to sea for a week and on Sept. 6 perhaps the 20th Massachusetts Reserve have the Prairie. The work of each organization is to receive the attention of the officers on the Prairie who will be required to submit reports on the manner in which it is carried out. The officers will be afforded every opportunity, especially to familiarize themselves with the duties of naval officers so that they may be more competent as instructors of their own men. The greatest possible value is expected to be received by the militia of the country as a result of the plan formulated by the Department and an impetus given to the work of enlistments which is expected to soon lead to an available force of not less than 10,000 men well equipped and capable of fine service if called upon in time of war.

INTERPRETING THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Several important points have been raised respecting interpretations that should be put on various clauses of the Navy Personnel act, which will call for legal opinions by the Judge Advocate General to determine their effect and true meaning. Three decisions have already been rendered by him and others may be expected as questions in doubt are raised. A decision rendered this week provides that an officer of the rank of Commodore, who has had forty years' service, may, under the provisions of Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes, which permits retirement with the consent of the President, and the provision for war service in Section 11 of the Personnel bill, retire with the rank of Rear Admiral. Another decision rendered places former Chief Engineers Rae, Stevenson, Kearney and Moore in the grade of Commander. Under the Board's report they were given a lower rating. All these officers were Chief Engineers, with the relative rank of Commander prior to the adoption of the Personnel act. The decision which was rendered by Captain Lemley on a protest filed by Engineer Kearney is as follows:

"The first clause of section 2 of the Personnel act, prescribing that 'Engineers holding the relative rank of Commander shall take rank in the line of the Navy according to the dates at which they attained such relative rank,' is explicit and mandatory, and inasmuch as then Chief Engr. George H. Kearney, U. S. N., attained the relative rank of Commander Feb. 28, 1890, he is entitled to take rank in the line according to that date. The general provisions contained in the second clause of the same section as modified by the proviso, 'that when the date of the line officer's commission as Commander and the date when the Engineer officer attained the same relative rank of Commander are the same, the Engineer officer shall take rank after such line officer,' tends to confirm the construction of the first clause of the section as above given. The Bureau is, accordingly, advised that an ad interim commission may be issued to George H. Kearney as a Commander, the rank to which he is entitled under the law, and that his name should appear in the Navy list in the place indicated by the date (understood to be Feb. 28, 1890), on which he attained the relative rank of Commander; and further that the cases of other Engineer officers, if such there be, whose status is the same, should be treated in like manner. It is, of course, understood that the number of Commanders commissioned must not in any case exceed 112, the number prescribed by the act in question."

In answer to a protest made by Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, against the assumption of the title of Rear Admiral by the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Supplies and Accounts, Medicine and Surgery, Yards and Docks, and Construction and Repair, Secretary Long has written a letter in which he overrules the protest and decided that the officials in question are entitled to be addressed by such title. The Secretary quotes Section 7 of the Personnel bill and says:

"It is noted at the outset that the first of the clauses above quoted confers upon chiefs of bureau not the relative rank of right of precedence, or any or all of the privileges of the rank of Rear Admiral, but in plain and unqualified terms the rank of Rear Admiral; and the question of the bureau is understood to be whether or not they should be so addressed. The question presented is not altogether new." A few cases in which special rank has been conferred upon certain officers, either permanently or during the performance by them of special duties, are referred to. They show that the commandant and staff officers of the Marine Corps and Judge Advocate of the Army and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds are addressed by the military titles conferred by Sections 1601 and 1198, Rev. Stat., and the appropriation act of March 3, 1873. The opinion of the Attorney General (Op. 16, p. 415) is quoted to show that relative rank is something different from actual rank or grade. Continuing, Secretary Long says: "In the clause conferring the rank of Rear Admiral upon chiefs of bureau, the word 'relative' is not used, nor is any other term employed to indicate that anything different from the 'rank of Rear Admiral' was intended to be conferred by Congress."

The Court of Claims has held that a Captain in the Marine Corps serving as Judge Advocate General, "held actual rank as a Colonel of the Marine Corps, not assimilated rank, his rank was a fact, not a courtesy." Remy's rank as Judge Advocate General and Colonel was not an assimilated rank, but an "actual rank." Summing up, the Secretary says:

Section 1471 of the Revised Statutes, edition 1878, provides as follows: "The Chiefs of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, provisions and clothing, steam engineering and construction and repair shall have the relative rank of Commodore while holding said position, and shall have, respectively, the title of Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Constructor."

In so far as the provisions of this section are repugnant to those of the act of March 3, 1890, the former are, of course, repealed, but it would seem that there is nothing in the law or in naval usage which forbids the theory that the designation of Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Constructor are to be regarded as additional titles, to be employed when their use is appropriate. Such a construction, sustaining the provisions of the old and the new enactments alike, is, on the contrary, fully sustained by precedent, the officers filling these positions being heretofore addressed, according to the occasion, by the titles prescribed in section 1471, or by their respective titles in the corps to which they belong.

From the authorities and precedents hereinbefore cited it seems clear that, the rank of Rear Admiral being conferred upon officers serving as Chiefs of Bureau, they are entitled to be so addressed, unless such construction is forbidden by the clause of the proviso of section 7 of the Personnel act, which prescribes that "neither shall this act be construed as changing the titles of officers in the staff corps of the Navy." No such position as Chief of Bureau is provided for in any staff corps. It is true that staff officers are eligible for appointments to certain of these positions, and, as a matter of fact, at this time it happens that an officer of the corps of Civil Engineers is serving as the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, a position which has heretofore and which may hereafter be filled by an officer of the line. To hold that the present Chief of the Bureau is not entitled to be addressed as Rear Admiral, and that his successor, if a line officer, would be entitled to that distinction, appears to be obviously at variance with the plain intention of Congress as expressed in the statute in question.

The statement contained in the Bureau's letter that "should it be argued" that chiefs of bureaus are civil officers of the Government and not staff officers of the Navy the Bureau would cite the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Smith against Whitney et al., it may be proper to state that, no such argument having been advanced or considered, the case cited has no application to the matter.

For the reasons hereinbefore set forth the Bureau is advised that it was not in error in addressing the Chiefs of Bureau by the title of "Rear Admiral," and that such form of address may and should be employed on all suitable occasions; that is to say, when communications are intended for the individual officer serving as Chief of Bureau. It is, however, proper to add that it is not the purpose of this decision to modify the requirements of paragraph 17, article 1008, of the Navy Regulations, in pursuance of which all strictly official communications intended for Chiefs of Bureau as such, i. e., relating to the office and not to the man, should be addressed as prescribed in that paragraph.

It is announced at the War Department this week that the annual Army register will be ready for issue within a few days. Owing to the tremendous work required in preparing it the register is about six weeks late. It will give a list of the general and staff officers commissioned during the war with Spain, together with mention of their records during this period. It will, however, not indicate previous records such as those of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lee, and others who served in the Confederate Army. One feature of the register will be a showing of the Volunteer service of the Regular officers, and there is a jump from 1866 and 1867 to 1898 in that service, a lapse of more than thirty years. Another interesting statement is that showing that several Regular Army officers declined Volunteer commissions. This list is headed by Adj. Gen. Corbin, who, on Aug. 13, 1898, was appointed to be Major General of Volunteers and declined. Maj. John A. Johnston, of the same department, declined a commission of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Wm. E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, declined a Major's commission; Maj. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, declined a commission of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. C. L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Corps, declined a Major's commission, and Lieut. Walter A. Short, 10th Cav., declined a Captain's commission as Assistant Adjutant General. There are other instances also shown in the register where Regular officers declined Volunteer commissions.

The Queen of Spain has signed the treaty of peace and the indications are that the final exchanges of ratifications of the treaty will take place within six weeks or two months. There seems now to be no possibility of a failure to meet the obligations of the clause in the treaty requiring final exchanges to take place within six months after the treaty is signed, which day falls on June 10 next. According to the treaty the ratifications must be exchanged in Washington, and Secretary Hay himself will act as representative of the United States in the matter.

A Board has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy consisting of Rear Adm. Philip, Capt. Ludlow and Comdr. Swift, to examine and report upon the most available site for a naval magazine in the vicinity of New York City, for the establishment of which, with all the necessary buildings, there is an appropriation available of \$600,000. It is understood that the Board will recommend a site on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River at a point almost opposite Gen. Grant's tomb.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision, in which it is held that the extra pay given on discharge by the act of March 3, 1890, to the temporary force of the Navy during the war with Spain, is to be computed at the same rate which the officers and men would have received had they continued in the service in their several ranks or grades, and in the performance of the same character of duties which they were performing at the date of their discharge.

Capt. Wm. E. Craighill, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who has recently been assigned to duty as assistant to Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia, has reported to Capt. Beach, and on Friday entered upon his duties. Capt. Craighill will not be given charge of any particular branch of the service at present, but will simply serve as Capt. Beach's assistant and in his absence will act in the capacity of Engineer Commissioner of the District.

Adj. Gen. Corbin, U. S. A., on March 15 issued the following notice: "The Secretary of War requests that parents and friends of soldiers who were killed around Santiago, or who have since died in Cuba, desiring their remains sent home to send their home addresses to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, Washington, D. C. The remains, upon arrival in this country, will be sent by express to the address given. Otherwise the remains will be interred at Arlington."

Recruiting officers reports to the War Department show that enlistments of Regulars are being made as rapidly as desired. Enough recruits to fill all vacancies in regiments ordered to the Philippines have already been obtained. An order issued this week by the War Department increases from 30 to 35 years the age limit for enlistment.

U. S. S. Chicago was on March 16 directed to proceed from Havana to Kingston, where she will meet the American liner Paris, which has on board ex-Secretary Sherman, who is reported ill with pneumonia. The Chicago will proceed to Hampton Roads from which point Mr. Sherman will be brought to Washington by water.

H. Q. A. ORDERS.

G. O. 44 directs the discharge of the following Volunteer officers: Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Keifer, May 12; Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, May 12; Alex. C. M. Pennington, April 12; Simon Snyder, May 12; Geo. M. Randall, April 12; Michael V. Sheridan, May 12; Henry T. Douglas, May 12; Henry V. Boynton, April 12; Chambers McKibbin, May 12; Gilbert S. Carpenter, May 12. The officers named will relieve their Aids and order them to join their regiments. Brig. Gen. McKibbin will proceed to Columbus Barracks and assume command of that post. Brig. Gen. Pennington will continue in command of the Department of the Gulf until further orders. The other officers, exclusive of the Volunteer Army, will proceed to their homes; those of the permanent establishment will join their regiments.

Special orders March 16: Acting Asst. Surg. Elias H. Porter is ordered to New York City, and Acting Asst. Surg. David T. McKinney, to New Brighton, Pa.

2d Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, 6th Art., will report to Capt. Samuel Miller, 5th Inf., recruiting officer, Harrisburg, for assignment.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., will join his company.

2d Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, 7th Art., will report to Maj. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., recruiting officer, Dayton, Ohio.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Three thousand insurgents moved down last night to towns of Pasig and Pateros, on shore of Laguna de Bay, confronting Wheaton's troops on Pasig River line. By heavy fighting Wheaton has dislodged and driven them back, taking 400 prisoners and inflicting heavy loss in killed and wounded. He reports his loss as very moderate. He now occupies these towns with sufficient force to hold them. OTIS."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

"Manila, March 14, 1899.

"Until yesterday field operations here, since capturing Calocan, of minor nature, consisting of driving back small bands of insurgents, with considerable loss to latter. Yesterday General Wheaton, with 20th, 22d U. S. Inf., the Oregon and Washington troops, section 6th Art. and squadron 4th Cav., attacked large force of enemy, drove them back and took line of Pasig River, which he now holds. Two improvised gunboats in lake have captured considerable property. Insurgent loss heavy. Our own killed and wounded slight, aggregating thirty-five, mostly slightly wounded. Insurgents made no determined stand. OTIS."

Manila, March 15, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Three thousand insurgents moved down last night to the towns of Pasig and Pateros on the shore of Laguna de Bay, confronting Wheaton's troops on the Pasig River line. By heavy fighting Wheaton has dislodged and driven them back, taking 400 prisoners and inflicting heavy loss in killed and wounded. He reports his loss as very moderate. He now occupies these towns with sufficient force to hold them. OTIS."

Manila, March 16, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Reports from Iloilo indicate improvement; less activity on the part of insurgents of island; reports from Negros most encouraging; inhabitants enthusiastic; quiet prevails throughout island, and Col. Smith directing affairs in framing internal government. Cebu quiet, business progressing under United States protection; reports from Samar and Leyte indicate desire of inhabitants for United States troops; these islands occupied; insurgents' control confined to Luzon, and the occupation of the Pasig River line, with control of Laugande Bay, has cut the country occupied by the Tagalos in nearly two equal parts. OTIS."

"Manila March 14.

"Casualties near San Pedro Macati: Wounded—March 7, Pvt. Warner Marshall, 1st Washington, thumb, slight; March 10, D. Capt. Edward Smith, 1st Idaho, leg, slight; March 11, C. Pvt. A. B. Seigenthaler, 22d Inf., rib, severe.
"Near San Felipe—March 7, C. Pvt. John McConnell, 1st Wyoming, ankle, slight; near Calocan—March 11, 20th Kansas, killed, F. Pvt. Oscar G. Thorne; wounded, I. Corp. William H. Riembley, hand, moderate; March 12, wounded, 20th Kansas, C. Pvt. Arthur C. Howe, shoulder, severe.
"Casualties March 13, near Calocan—Killed: 20th Kansas, Co. L, Pvt. James W. Kline. Near Guadalupe: Killed: 22d Inf., B. Pts. George Stewart; K. W. Munson; D. Wesley J. Hennessy.
"Wounded: 22d Inf., M. Pts. Wm. Renshart, leg, moderate; D. Willet Harman, scalp, slight; William S. O'Brien, head, severe; John Mubahille, scalp, slight; A. Theodore A. Mixer, finger, severe; Daniel Carroll, forearm, slight; E. Joseph Hoffman, thigh, severe; Joseph B. Cox, thumb, severe; I. John Blazek, chest, severe; David Mulholland, arm, moderate; 20th Inf., K. Corp. Chris Thompson, side, severe; B. Pts. Charles Simon, back, moderate; K. Thomas Miller, hand, severe; D. Frank Nash, knee, severe; M. Richard F. Piper, thigh, slight; G. Lester M. Folger, neck, slight; H. Chas. Sharkey, thigh, slight; Charles Davis, neck, severe. 2d Oregon, B. Pvt. Walter Irwin, foot, moderate, accidental injury. 22d Inf., B. Corp. Chas. J. Usley, contusion, side; 20th Inf., E. Pts. William Sempson, sprain, ankle; M. Adolph G. Koehper, sprain, ankle; B. Peter J. Phelan, hand, moderate; F. Corp. John E. Hoffman, sprain, ankle.
"March 14, near Guadalupe—Killed: 1st Washington, E. Pvt. Ralph Van Buskirk. Wounded, 2d Oregon, D. Pts. Alford O. Carden, chest, severe; F. W. O. B. Dodson, ankle, slight; E. Charles J. Olson, foot, severe. OTIS."

"Manila, March 11.

"Following deaths since last weekly report: March 8—Pvt. Alexander R. Chapline, Co. M, 14th Inf., accidentally shot. March 9—Henry O. Offahery, Co. L, 2d Oregon; Edward J. Sultan, Co. I, 13th Minnesota, variola. March 10—Albert W. Hartigzen, Co. E, 4th Cav., accidentally shot. March 11—Louis E. Westphal, Co. B, 1st California, dysentery. Died of wounds received in action, March 8: Pvt. Joseph Spaeth, G, 1st Wyoming. OTIS."

Manila, March 16, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Casualties: March 13, near Guadalupe—Wounded, Sgt. William Barkley, Co. M, 12th Inf., shoulder, slight; near San Pedro Macati: Pvt. Fred J. Kelly, Battery B, 6th Art., shoulder, slight. March 14, near Guadalupe—Killed, Saddler Samuel Jones, Troop E, 4th Cav., accidentally wounded, Capt. Fred Wheeler, Co. E, 4th Cav., hand, slight; Pvt. Mitchell Good, leg, severe; Horace H. Smith, side, severe; George Parks, Co. B, chest, severe; Ernest Wilcox, Co. E, arm, moderate; Pvt. Alfred Behm, Co. C, 22d Inf., rib, severe; Marshall Comb, palm, slight. Near Pateros—Wounded, Pvt. Walter Duran, Co. E, 2d Oregon, eyebrow, slight; injured, Pvt. Rodney H. Church, Co. B, 1st Washington, powder burn, slight. March 15, near Pateros—Wounded, Pvt. Edward Oesch, Co. E, 2d Oregon, hip, slight. OTIS."

The following bulletin was received from Col. Ray, of the 3d U. S. Immunes, stationed at Gantanan, Cuba, at the Adjutant General's Office, March 16: "Pvt. Robert T. Tanksey, Co. H, died at Santa Rosa yesterday at noon. Gunshot; murdered."

The U. S. troopship Sheridan, with all on board well, left Port Said, March 16, on her way to Manila. She carries the 12th U. S. Inf. and companies A, C, E and G of the 17th Inf.

The transport Sherman, with the 3d U. S. Inf. and companies D, H, K and L, of the 17th Inf., on board was at Singapore March 16, all well, and left the same day for Manila, where she is due about March 20.

The following statement was bulletined at the State Department March 13:

"For the information of the public it might be stated that the islands evacuated by Spain in the West Indies are for the present under military control of the United States, pending such legislation by Congress as shall determine their future government."

Three appointments of Army Paymasters have recently been made which for some unknown reason the authorities do not seem anxious to make public. They are Majors in the Pay Corps, and are designated under authority contained in the Army Reorganization bill, which provided for thirty pay officers. The new appointees are former Congressman Hugh R. Belknap, of Illinois, a son of the late Secretary of War Belknap, Charles Newbold of the District of Columbia, and Bradner D. Slaughter of Nebraska.

Chief Engineer C. Andrade, of the Navy, has appealed from the settlement of the Auditor of the Navy Department, Oct. 24 last, in the matter of his claim for the difference of pay. The Comptroller of the Treasury has directed that the claim shall be settled by allowing the difference between shore duty pay at \$3,600 per annum and sea pay (without ration) at \$4,400 per annum from July 17 to July 20 and from Aug. 24 to Aug. 29, inclusive, 1898, when the claimant was en route to and from Cuba on naval vessels, and the difference between shore duty pay and sea pay and rations from July 21 to Aug. 21, inclusive, while performing special sea duty as required by his orders of July 16 of that year.

Two officers of the Navy have signified their intention of making voluntary application for retirement under provisions of the Personnel act, and perhaps half a dozen more will present theirs before the mustering out board meets in June. These officers are Rear Admiral Robeson and Commander Richard Rush. Under the terms of the bill Admiral Robeson will retire with the rank and pay of a Major General in the Army, and Commander Rush, with that of a Captain in the Navy. It is believed that two or three former Chief Engineers of the Navy who have seen forty years service will also make application to retire under the provision referred to.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy in the preparation of a circular outlining the general scope of the requirements and the examinations which will be held later for the appointments of Warrant Machinist, to be designated in accordance with the new Personnel act. This provides for 100 of these officers to be selected by competitive examination from all those machinists, numbering 400, now in the naval service. Should a sufficient number, however, fail to meet the requirements, the vacancies remaining may be filled by appointments from civil life. Quite a number of applications have so far been received and others are expected within the next few weeks. No definite time has yet been fixed for holding the examinations, but it is not anticipated that it will be ordered for possibly several months.

Lieut. E. Capehart, who made observations recently of the mine defenses of Santiago harbor, reports that the entrance to the harbor was mined with electrical mines of the Latimer-Clark type, containing 226 kilos of gun-cotton, and contact mines of the Rustamene pattern, containing 45 kilos of gun-cotton. The electrical or observation mines were planted in mid-channel, and were controlled first by two stations on the west or Socana bank, in the best possible positions for protection. The electrical mines were planted on the bottom in from seven to eleven fathoms, and the contact mines were anchored to float at about eleven feet below the surface of the water. According to Lieut. Capehart, Admiral Sampson, in the latter part of June, approved a plan to explode simultaneously a number of heavy mines in the mine field. These mines were to have been dropped in succession from a boat towed by a fast launch or steamer and the whole exploded as the last mine reached the bottom. The mine fields were well protected by many rapid-fire and machine guns, the guns and carriages being painted the same color as the earth and almost entirely covered with brush. The Reina Mercedes lay in a cove protecting the contact mines, while Punta Gorda battery could fire straight down the harbor. Riflemen were also stationed in the brush. Owing to the destruction of Cervera's fleet the plan was not carried out.

Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Bennington in a report to the Navy Department dated San Luis d'Apra, Guam, Jan. 31, gives some interesting information about the town of Agaña, the capital of the island. There are eight stores in Agaña, besides a number of small huts, where the native aguardiente, made out of fermented coconut milk, is sold. The one Japanese store is an extensive establishment and the best in the town. There is also an American store, more pretensions than the others, but inferior to the Japanese. A miscellaneous class of goods is kept here, including canned supplies, kerosene oil, rice, accordeons, hats, stockings, lamps, lamp shades, crockery, trunks, paints, and nails. In the town flour is difficult to obtain and butter and lard keep poorly in such a warm climate and are expensive. Milk can be purchased in small quantities. Chickens and eggs are plentiful. The beef is poor and there are no sheep on the island. Yams and sweet potatoes grow freely, and corn, used by the natives to make bread, is likewise plentiful. Pigs abound everywhere. Bananas, coconuts and breadfruit furnish the chief sources of food for the natives. Very little fishing is done.

Comdr. J. P. Merrell, U. S. N., will relieve Comdr. G. A. Converse from command of the Montgomery on April 1.

Lieut. H. A. Robichon, 13th U. S. Inf., joined this week at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

As we reported last week the U. S. transport Grant, with the 4th U. S. Inf. and the 1st Battalion of the 17th Inf. on board, arrived at Manila March 10 in good condition. This will be welcome news to the expectant relatives and friends of those on board. The Grant sailed from New York on Jan. 19, and her passengers, after 50 days afloat, were doubtlessly glad to reach their destination.

PERSONALS.

Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th U. S. Art., assumed command of Fort Hancock, N. J., on March 13.

Col. De Lancy Floyd-Jones, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at St. Augustine, Fla., from Nassau.

Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art., on recruiting duty at Rochester, N. Y., visited in New York City this week.

Press despatches from Detroit state that Secretary of War Alger is in the race for U. S. Senator from Michigan.

Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st U. S. Inf., relinquished duty at Governors Island March 14, preparatory to joining his regiment in Cuba.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, is at the "Grafton," corner De Sales street and Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Several of our Army officers, taking advantage of the stopping of the transport Sheridan at Port Said, visited Cairo, where they met several old friends.

Surg. Philip Leach, U. S. Navy, has been in Washington, D. C., visiting his brother, Mr. Boynton Leach. Dr. Leach is en route for the Philippines.

The U. S. S. Chicago has been ordered from Havana to Kingston, Jamaica, to take on board the Hon. John Sherman, who is reported ill there with pneumonia.

Maj. J. T. Kirkman, 16th Inf., U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., on leave, prior to joining his regiment in Manila, P. I. Maj. Kirkman is at 1529 Corcoran street, N. W.

Mrs. Noble, widow of the late Capt. H. B. Noble, U. S. A., and her sister, Miss Berline, are in Washington, D. C., at the Hotel Bancroft, corner 18th and H streets, N. W.

Col. P. H. Ray, of the 3d Regiment, Vol. Inf. (Captain 8th U. S. Inf.), will, as soon as the regiment he now commands is mustered out, return to the Klondike country.

Lieut. J. W. Clinton, 22d U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Madison Barracks, N. Y., will shortly leave there again for San Francisco en route to join his regiment in Manila.

Mrs. and Miss Kline, wife and daughter of Col. Joseph Kline, 21st Inf., have returned to Plattsburg Barracks, where they will remain until the regiment leaves for Manila.

Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, late of the 10th U. S. Inf., passed through Washington, D. C., during the past week to join his new regiment, the 9th Inf., and go with it to Manila, P. I.

Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, 7th U. S. Art., soon expected home from Cuba on promotion, will likely be stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Mrs. Woodruff is at present at Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Julia Scott, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Douglas M. Scott, U. S. A., has returned to her home, 1410 20th street, Washington, D. C., after visiting friends in Detroit, Mich., and Erie, Pa.

Maj. Richard C. Parker, Captain, retired, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parker have returned from Florida, where they passed the winter, and are again at their home, 1815 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

John S. Upham, son of Capt. F. K. Upham, U. S. A., is one of the successful candidates who recently passed the entrance examination at West Point. He will report with the class which enters in June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Susie Kent Southwick, daughter of the late John C. Southwick, of New York City, to Lieut. Wm. Woodward Phelps, U. S. N. The wedding will take place in April.

President Joseph G. Darlington, of the Union League, Philadelphia, gave a dinner March 16 in honor of Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., stationed at the League Island Navy Yard. Covers were laid for forty.

Capt. G. A. Dodd and a detachment of the 3d Cav. are expected to arrive in New York March 19 to take part in the Military Athletic League tournament March 20 to 25. Two years ago Capt. Dodd and his men also arrived in New York on a Sunday for the same purpose.

A San Francisco press despatch states that Capt. Neill, 4th U. S. Cav., who disappeared Feb. 17, leaving a deficit of \$3,000 in the cautions funds, will soon return, that his friends have made good the deficit, and it is reported to be largely due to his wife's influence that he will return.

Lewis Turtle, son of the late Maj. Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, who was given an appointment as alternate for examination for admission to the Military Academy, has been given an appointment as principal by the President, and has passed his examination at West Point.

Permission has been granted Lieut. Ferruccio Vitale, military attache of the Italian Embassy in Washington, to accompany U. S. troops from San Francisco to Manila on a Government transport to study the American method of land and sea transportation of troops.

The following were among the arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending March 15, 1899: Comdr. C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N.; Surg. A. S. Polhemus, U. S. A.; Surg. W. P. Kendall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kendall; Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. A.; Capt. M. M. Patrick, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bandholtz; Rear Adm. Howell, U. S. N.; Capt. W. A. Thurston, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. M. Hackney, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. C. Castner, U. S. A.

It was not a felicitous choice of words to speak of "transferring" Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, to the Regular Army, in which he had been for thirty-eight years. What was meant, as the context shows, is that he may possibly be appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, to succeed Brigadier General Marcus P. Miller, who retires March 27. Gen. Anderson is now the Colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers. He is an accomplished soldier and his promotion is well deserved. He has been ordered home to take command of a Department.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of New York, has made the following regular nomination for 1899-1900: For Commander, Rear Adm. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; for Senior Vice-Commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; for Junior Vice-Commander, Brig. Gen. John W. Closs, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.; for Recorder, Acting Asst. Paym. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. N.; for Registrar, Maj. Alfred Wagstaff, U. S. V.; for Treasurer, Paym. John Furey, U. S. N. (retired); for Chancellor, Capt. Charles Curie, U. S. V.; for Chaplain, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel H. Van Arsdale, U. S. V.; for the Council: Capt. Theodore F. Kane, U. S. N. (retired); Col. Edgar W. Bass, U. S. A. (retired); Brevet Maj. Theodore K. Gibbs, late U. S. A.; Brevet Maj. Morris J. Aach, late U. S. A.; Capt. Edward P. Meeker, U. S. M. C. (retired). The election will be held at the annual meeting in May.

Major Ira Quinby, 1st U. S. Inf., is at Morris, Otsego County, New York.

Maj. A. G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., has gone to Wheeling, West Va.

Mrs. Chas. A. Varnum, wife of Capt. Varnum, U. S. A., is at Greenville, S. C.

Asst. Surg. S. M. Waterhouse, U. S. A., has left Fort McPherson, Ga., for Savannah.

Col. F. Michler, A. D. C. to General Miles, was a visitor this week in Harrisburg, Pa.

Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer has been called home from Havana by the serious illness of his wife.

The ranks and titles in the new Navy Personnel bill take effect at once. The pay begins on July 1 next.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., has changed his address to 902 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Bentzoni, U. S. A., was in Florence, Italy, Feb. 8 en route to Wiesbaden, Germany.

Secretary of the Navy Long is to make a brief visit to Pensacola, Fla., during the visit of President McKinley to Ohio.

Stuart W. Griffith has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Naval Battalion of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker have with them Mrs. Wainwright, who is a sister of Col. Parker.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Maj. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., with a party, made a pleasant visit this week to Old Point Comfort, Va.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., is visiting in Washington, D. C., with address Army and Navy Club.

Lieut. W. M. Copp, 6th U. S. Art., has joined at Washington Barracks, D. C., from Fort Myer preparatory to going with his regiment to Manila.

Maj. George Andrews, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., was due at Santiago de Cuba the latter part of this week to report to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood for duty.

Secretary of War Alger visited his son, Capt. Fred. Alger, in Boston, Mass., who is suffering from an injured knee and from there may make a short trip to Montreal.

Lieut. J. A. Meyer, 47th New York Vol. Inf., who married a pretty young lady, daughter of a well-to-do Porto Rican, will as soon as mustered out, return to his bride and go into business.

Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Crowninshield received the guests at the cotillon given March 9 at the Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C., to celebrate Mi-Careme. Col. Michler, A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, led.

Maj. Stephen M. Foote, 3d U. S. V. Engrs. (1st Lieut., 4th Art.), is going to Cornwall on the Hudson with his family to spend a month's sick leave. He is troubled with return of the Cuban fever contracted in the Santiago campaign.

"Buffalo Bill," with Hawaiian Islanders, troop of Porto Rico horsemen, troop of Cuban patriots, rough riders, ex-members of 9th and 10th U. S. Cav., light artillery, will open his famous Wild West Show in New York March 29, at Madison Square Garden.

Paymr. Henry T. Skelding, U. S. N., retired, is in Bermuda with his family, having gone there to get rid of a second attack of gripe and incidentally to stand by the American flag in the presence of British officers who are disposed to belittle our naval successes in the war with Spain.

Admiral Dewey no doubt finds his experiences in the Philippines physically trying to a man 62 years of age, but there is happily no confirmation of the stories that he is breaking down physically. He has full authority to return home whenever he wishes. The second year in the Philippines is said to be harder than the first.

Governor Roosevelt of New York has requested Gen. Francis V. Greene, of New York; Frank S. Witherbee, of Fort Henry; ex-Mayor George E. Green, of Binghamton, and John N. Scatcherd and Maj. T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to determine and report to him before the Legislature of 1900 meets whether the scheme of improvement should be carried to completion.

Gen. Harries, commanding the militia of the District of Columbia, has made a strong appeal to the President and Secretary of War for the appointment of Capt. John A. Dapray, of the 23d Infantry as Adjutant General of the District-militia to fill the vacancy caused by the relief of Capt. Allaire. Capt. Dapray, who has shown a personal interest in the District National Guard, is detained in Washington by the serious illness of his mother, his orders to join his regiment in the Philippines having been suspended on that account. Gen. Harries's recommendation will probably be approved if it is found that Capt. Dapray can be spared from service with his regiment at the front.

A correspondent writing to The Army and Navy Journal from Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 27, says: "The Hartford is fitted with all the improved appliances of an ideal pleasure boat. A party, consisting of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. Humphreys, Gen. Ernst, Col. and Mrs. and Miss Richards, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Merchant and Lieut. Laurence, attended the ball given at Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 22, by Gen. Wilson and officers of the Army. Gen. Breckinridge, Col. and Mrs. Kress and Mrs. W. A. Rafferty, wife of Lieut. Col. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav., joined the party, and returned to Havana with them. Mrs. Rafferty was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee while at Havana.

During the stay of the U. S. transport Sheridan at Malta, having on board the 12th and portion of the 17th U. S. Inf., the officers were given a luncheon by the British Army and Navy officers. The chairman Admiral Rodney Lloyd, proposed the health of the President, and made some pleasant remarks. U. S. Consul Grout replied and proposed the health of the Queen. The chairman toasted "Our Guests." Colonel Smith, of the 12th Inf., returned hearty thanks. Among the British officers were Maj. Gen. Owen, Colonels Spence, Nugent and Bridgeman; Captains Marrack, Campbell and Hallitt, of the Royal Navy; Maj. Hugh Brown, Captains Haskell and Wotherspoon, 12th U. S. Inf.; Maj. O'Brien, 1st Lieut. Hart and Durfee, 17th U. S. Inf., and Capt. Higgins, of the Sheridan.

The steamship Paris, on a cruise through the West Indies, recently called at San Juan, Porto Rico, and a large party from shore, including Gen. F. D. Grant, went on board. A correspondent writes: "Many passengers came ashore to see the sights in San Juan. Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant gave a breakfast to John Sherman, former Secretary of State; Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Teller and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Morrison. This was followed by a dance. Gen. Henry, the Military Governor, virtually suspended his official work in order to show the visitors the palace. Gen. Grant ordered a salute to be fired when the Paris left.

Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cav., is visiting in Santiago de Cuba.

Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, 9th U. S. Inf., visited in New York City and at Governors Island, this week.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th U. S. Art., reported for duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., on March 11.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., is turning over his duties at Manila, preparatory to retirement for age March 27.

Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., retired, looking hale and hearty, visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Lieut. Daniel Godfrey and his celebrated British Guards band played before the President and a party at the White House a few days ago.

Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th U. S. Art., lately at Fort Monroe, is a recent arrival at Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty with Capt. O. E. Wood's Battery C.

Mrs. and Miss Wilcox, wife and daughter of Col. T. E. Wilcox, Surgeon, U. S. A., have changed their address to 1211 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. Henry S. Greenleaf, U. S. A., recently on duty at Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, has joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty.

Paymr. Gen. A. B. Carey Young and his assistants arrived safe and sound in Havana this week, with the treasure destined for the payment of Cuban troops.

Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Hamilton, is a recent arrival in Rochester, N. Y., with a view to establishing a recruiting office in that city for his regiment.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter was tendered a reception and banquet recently at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco by the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. L. M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cav., was very busy this week at the Armory in Brooklyn of the 47th New York Vols., getting papers in shape for the muster out of the regiment.

Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. V. (Colonel 5th U. S. Inf.), whose leave will expire March 20, will leave Huntsville the latter part of this month, to join his regiment in Cuba.

Lieut. J. W. Clinton, 7th U. S. Inf., arrived at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week in advance of Co. I of the regiment, which was expected to arrive March 16.

Maj. Junius L. Powell, Surg., U. S. A., who has for some months past been Chief Surgeon of the 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, left Augusta, Ga., during the week, to resume his duties at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Col. P. H. Ray, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. (Captain 8th U. S. Inf.), and his regiment are expected home soon from Cuba, to be mustered out. He will then likely resume investigations in the Klondike country interrupted by the war.

The Magnolia, St. Augustine, says "The Tatler," presents a martial appearance owing to the arrival of Maj. J. B. Phipps, Capt. F. I. Neosher, Lieuts. A. W. Freese, C. R. Evans and O. H. Brown, of the First Regiment (Md.) U. S. V.

The friends of Mrs. Orlando M. Poe learn with deep regret that her daughter, Miss Betty Poe, has been taken so seriously ill in Florence, Italy, as to necessitate Mrs. Poe's return to this country as soon as her daughter is able to travel.

Hon. S. J. Hillborn, of the committee of Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, in the 55th Congress, delivered an illustrated lecture March 11, at Cooper Union, New York, on "Our New Navy." The large hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley was the guest of the Five O'Clock Club of Philadelphia, at its annual dinner on March 11. Other guests were Senators Thurston of Nebraska, and Keane, of New Jersey, Adm. Melville, Capt. Clark, late of the Oregon, and Congressmen Loudenslager, McAleer, Cannon, and Boutelle.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Estelle Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, 9th Cav., to Mr. Cecil H. Cookson, of Victoria, B. C. The wedding, which will be a very quiet one, will take place Tuesday, April 18, at the family residence, 1306 Georgia avenue, Omaha.

C. M. Bull, of St. John's school of Manlius, N. Y., won the magnificent silver cup at the first annual competition of the interscholastic championship in military drill at the South armory, Boston, Mass., March 3. The judges of the contest were: Capt. P. P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, 7th U. S. Art., Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 7th U. S. Art.

Under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, providing that the Adjutant and Quartermaster of artillery regiments shall be selected from the authorized Captains, Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., has relieved Lieuts. Thos. Ridgway and E. F. McGlachlin as regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster and retained them on these staff duties in an acting capacity.

The following were among the passengers on the U. S. transport Mississippi, which left New York March 8 for Porto Rico: 2d Lieut. W. A. Pinchback, 9th Inf.; Miss Julia M. Cozzens, cousin of Lieut. A. R. Piper, 15th Inf.; Maj. Gen. Andrews, A. G., U. S. A.; Hosp. Stnd. B. F. Holsendorf and wife; Geo. F. Reynolds, brother of Asst. Surg. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Mrs. C. H. Jenkins, mother of Lieut. Jenkins, U. S. A.

The transport McClellan arrived in New York March 14 from Santiago. The bodies of sixteen dead, three of whom belonged to the Regular Army and thirteen to the 34th Michigan Vols., were brought here. The three of the Regular Army were F. W. Elliott, 13th Inf., and Pvt. W. E. Shipp and W. E. Smith, of the 10th Cav. There were ten cabin passengers on the transport, including the Rev. R. Rand and the Rev. M. E. Caldwell, and forty-six soldiers.

Miss Alethe Craig, daughter of Capt. Craig, U. S. N., and a talented and popular actress, is now playing in Newport, R. I., with the Roman company. The "Herald" says of her: "Miss Alethe Craig as Mrs. Mortimer again displayed her abilities as a charming and talented actress and one who may be entrusted with heavier parts than she presented, as she fully convinced her Newport audiences that she possesses remarkable talent that only the occasion is necessary to develop." Miss Craig was entertained recently by Mrs. T. C. McLean at the Torpedo Station, which is in charge of Comdr. McLean.

The Anglo-American Club at Santiago de Cuba, is no more, says a press despatch. The final dinner took place last night. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and his staff and every member of the club that could possibly do so attended it. A letter was read from Lucien Young, formerly in command of the Hist. and a popular member of the club, which brought down the house. All allusions therein to Gen. Wood were excitedly cheered, while a toast, which was not on the programme, to "The Next Governor General of Cuba" was received so enthusiastically that the rafters of the old club house shook.

Lieut. H. W. Miller, 13th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week from a special recruiting detail at Syracuse, N. Y.

Comdr. J. N. Quackenbush, U. S. N. (retired), is a resident of Ocean City, Md., where he has extensive property interests.

Lieut. G. E. Bunnell, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Monroe for duty with Captain W. F. Stewart's Battery E.

Mrs. Charles L. Collins, wife of Col. C. L. Collins, Military Attache, Caracas, Venezuela, is visiting her aunt at 18 West 39th street, New York City.

Capt. Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., on March 8, entertained the captain and a number of officers of the Japanese cruiser Chitose, lying off San Francisco.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., with a battalion of four batteries of his regiment is to be stationed at Honolulu. It is expected the regiment will sail about April 15.

Chaplain Frank Thompson, U. S. N., arrived at Mare Island, Cal., March 8, from the East, and was warmly greeted by his many friends. He has been assigned to duty on the Pensacola.

Capt. F. S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav., Collector of Customs at Batabano, Cuba, has made an exhaustive report to the War Department on the Isle of Pines, which lies off the southern coast of Cuba.

Captain F. O. Johnson, 3d U. S. Cav., in addition to being commanding officer of Fort Myer, Va., is the Recruiting Officer, Ordnance Officer, Quartermaster, Commissary and Post Treasurer.

Mrs. Potter, wife of Major Samuel O. L. Potter, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., now on duty in the Philippine Islands, registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the last week, direct from Manila.

Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman, bandmaster of the Naval Academy, has received at the hands of Cadet Ellis, of the Second Class, who made a neat presentation speech as a souvenir from the Class of '99, a handsome gold medal.

Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U. S. N., was in Washington recently en route for his home on the Pacific coast. His wife will meet him in Salt Lake City, from whence he will visit his family in Oregon, and then return to Vallejo.

Miss Tolfree, who is to be Miss Fair's only attendant at the Fair-Vanderbilt wedding, is a daughter of Pay Director James E. Tolfree, U. S. N., a niece of the late Admiral Baldwin, and of Major L. C. Overman, formerly U. S. Engineers.

Lieut. J. C. Hooker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, has just been detached from the Grant, and is going to his home at Amory, Miss., on thirty days' leave of absence, after which he has been ordered to report for duty at Mobile, Ala., on the U. S. S. Winona.

Pay Inspector G. H. Griffing, U. S. N., will relinquish charge of the Navy Pay Office at San Francisco, Cal., and sail for Manila on March 25, having been ordered to duty as General Storekeeper at Cavite. Pay Inspector T. S. Thompson will assume charge of the San Francisco Pay Office.

The "Steering Committee" of the Navy is receiving many congratulations upon the success which has been attained through their labors on the Personnel bill, now become a law, and it is safe to say that had it not been for the hard and persistent work of these gentlemen this bill would have failed of enactment.

A wide circle of friends will be glad to learn of the return to duty of Judge Robert Kearon, of the Treasury Department. Judge Kearon has been for so many years identified with the naval part of the Auditor for that branch of the service that his absence during his recent severe illness was a cause of deep concern to the older officers in the service.

At the triennial convention of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, held in New York, March 11, these officers were elected: Commander General, Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb; Secretary General, James M. Morgan; Assistant Secretary General, David Banks, Jr.; Treasurer General, Edward S. Sayres; Registrar General, the Rev. Henry N. Wayne; Assistant Treasurer General, Gen. James T. Sands; Judge Advocate General, Gen. Frank Montgomery Avery; Historian General, Capt. Samuel E. Gross; Chaplain General, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens; Recorder General, Charles Doolittle Walcott.

Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, 9th U. S. Inf., returned to Madison Barracks, New York, this week from a hasty visit to St. Paul, where he was married March 7 to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Durham, daughter of the late Captain Cass Durham, U. S. A., retired. The wedding was a quiet one on account of the family being in mourning, only relatives and a few old and intimate friends being present. The officiating clergyman was Dr. John Wright, of St. Paul's, and the bride was given away by her brother, Cass Durham. The maid of honor was Miss Jennie Durham and the best man was Raymond Durham, sister and brother of the bride.

In a communication to the Binghamton (N. Y.) "Republican," Comdr. Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., says: "It is very probable that Admiral Dewey had in view the officer, who he would wish to carry on his most excellent work for the honor of our flag in the Philippines, when he asked for the Oregon, for Captain Albert S. Barker is an officer who has been tried both through fire and water under the eye of Dewey and on board the same ship; besides Barker is No. 2 on the list of Captains and will be a Rear Admiral in the course of a few months, and is next in rank in the Philippines to the Great Admiral. The writer has known Captain Barker from childhood, and believes his superior is not on the active list of the Navy." A short history of Captain Barker's service follows and Comdr. Smith says: "All these varied and most extensive professional duties have well fitted Captain Barker for the great responsibility attending the command of our naval forces in the Philippine Islands should he be called upon for this duty."

The following additional recruiting stations have been established for the purpose of enlisting men to fill the Regular Army up to the maximum of 65,000 allowed by the new Army law: Allegheny, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Sterling, Ill.; and Wheeling, W. Va. In addition to these stations the War Department will have officers at every place where Volunteers are mustered out to enlist such men as wish to remain in the Army. Gen. McKibbin, one of the officers who was ordered mustered out Monday, was at the War Department this week, and, discussing the enlistment of Volunteers, said that many were willing to enlist, but all first desired to go home with their regiments and see their families and friends. Gen. Corbin said that there would be no difficulty on that point, as men could be enlisted at their muster-out camps.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 12, DEPT. SANTIAGO, FEB. 28, 1899.

Maj. Ormond M. Lisak, C. O. O., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Santiago as C. O. O., and will turn over all funds and property for which he is responsible as C. O. O. to 2d Lieut. M. E. Hanna, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C., who is assigned to duty, in addition to his other duties, as Acting C. O. O. Maj. Lisak will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Commanding Division of Cuba.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. SANTIAGO, MARCH 6, 1899.

The following communication from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: War Department, Washington, Feb. 7, 1899.

Sir:—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject, I beg to advise you that you are hereby authorized to admit free of duty packages containing uniforms, articles of military equipment and other things evidently for the personal use of officers and enlisted men of the U. S. A., serving in Cuba, in reasonable quantities to be determined by the Collector in each case, provided, such shipments are accompanied by the properly executed invoice, as required by the Customs Regulations, and subject to inspection under such regulations as the Collector of Customs may deem in the interest of the service. Very respectfully,

(Signed) G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War.

LIEUT. COL. TASKER H. BLISS, Collector of Customs for Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wood.

JOHN H. BEACON, Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 10, 1899.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

I.—Establishing a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg.

II.—To correct the relative rank of Richard R. Steedman, Capt., 11th Inf., U. S. A.

III.—To permit Volunteer regiments to retain their colors.

IV.—Granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company over and through the United States Naval and Military reservations near Pensacola, in the State of Florida.

V.—To amend an act entitled "An Act for the relief of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army," approved March 30, 1894.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 9, 1899.

Publishes the organization of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1890, which was published in full in the Army and Navy Journal of March 11, page 653.

G. O. 3, DEPT. PROVINCE OF HAVANA, MARCH 2, 1899.

• • • Maj. W. N. Blow, 4th Virginia, Vol. Inf. (1st Lieut. 15th U. S. Inf.), is appointed Inspector of Regimental and Company records of the Volunteer organizations of this Department. While engaged upon this work, he will not be subject to detail for any other duty.

• • • Chaplain F. Stringfellow, 4th Virginia Vol. Inf., will, in addition to his other duties, superintend the disposal of the remains of deceased officers and soldiers, and see that the boxes are carefully marked, etc.

By command of Maj. Gen. Lee.

J. H. DORST, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MARCH 1, 1899.

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav.; Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; Capt. De L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 20, 1899, to conduct the examination of such enlisted men of the Regular Army, serving in this Department, as may desire to compete in the examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. 2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., is appointed Recorder of the Board.

G. O. 6, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1, 1899.

So much of G. O. 10, series 1898, from these headquarters, as places Maj. D. H. Kinsie, 3d Art., in command of all the Artillery troops, guns and defensive works, and in control of all war materials in and about San Francisco Harbor, is rescinded, as being no longer necessary.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, 7TH ARMY CORPS, HAVANA, CUBA, MARCH 1, 1899.

Frequent complaints charging the officers and men of this command with disorderly behavior have lately been made to the Corps Commander by the officials of the Mariano and Havana Railroad Co., accusing them not only with preventing the trains from running on schedule time by putting soap on the track at certain points, but with impeding the lives of the passengers by driving spikes at certain points between the rails, and replacing switches with the purpose of wrecking said trains. While some of these charges are known to be untrue, the mere fact of their having been made reflects upon the orderly conduct, soldierly spirit, and generally excellent behavior which has always characterized the conduct of the officers and men of this command.

The Major General Commanding therefore directs that all soldiers traveling upon trains shall deport themselves upon all occasions in a quiet, orderly manner, and that commanding and other officers, shall report to him in person any bad behavior upon the part of officers and men at the stations, or when traveling upon this road. He also orders that whenever a train is stopped at any point between the Almendares river and Mariano, other than at regular stations, the officer in command of troops nearest that point shall immediately send an officer to the train to ascertain the reason why said train should have so stopped; and report the facts at once to these Headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Lee.

J. H. DORST, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 15, DIV. OF CUBA, MARCH 4, 1899.

The capitation tax at all Cuban ports is abolished from and including March 1, 1899.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 5TH CORPS, JAN. 28, 1899.

Publishes instructions from the Postmaster General relative to mail heretofore published in the Army and Navy Journal, and which will be found under the heading of "How to reach our New Possessions," which we publish frequently.

G. O. 3, DEPT. MO., MARCH 10, 1899.

Publishes rules and principles for the guidance of Post Commanders and other officers in the conduct of the practical instruction of their respective commands of the season April 1 to Oct. 31, 1899.

CIRCULAR 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 9, 1899.

I.—The following decision has been made and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: Clothing Allowance.—Acting Hospital Stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps, when serving at posts or stations where there are troops of but one arm of the service, will have the same allowance of clothing as a Corporal of the arm of the service with which they are on duty. When serving at posts where there are troops of more than one arm of the service, they will have an allowance of clothing equal to the highest allowance received by any Corporal serving at the same post or station. When serving at posts or stations at which no troops of any other arm of the service are on duty, they will have an allowance of clothing equal to the allowance of a Corporal of the arm of the service receiving the highest allowance.—(Decision Sec. War, March 3, 1899—173420 A. G. O.)

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular, No. 51, of Nov. 25, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows: "Military Record."—The words "served during the Spanish-American war, 1898," may be written after the word "ex-

peditions" under the heading "Military Record" on the back of the discharge paper of enlisted men who served during the war with Spain, and in addition thereto the country in which the soldier served may be also stated; for example, "served during the Spanish American war, 1898, in Cuba," "in Porto Rico," "in the Philippines," "in Honolulu, H. I.," or "in the United States," as the case may be.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 10, 1899.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, in view of the present increased size of companies, troops, and batteries of the U. S. A., the allowance of blank ammunition prescribed by par. 778, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898, is increased as follows:

For each company of engineers and infantry, each troop of cavalry and each battery of heavy artillery, shall be an amount of rifle and carbine blank cartridges as the organization commander may deem requisite, not exceeding six thousand rounds, and in addition for each troop of cavalry shall be an amount of blank revolver ammunition as may be required not exceeding twelve thousand rounds.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following extract from an act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Sec. 17.—That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 10, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Disbursing officers of the Army may deposit public moneys appropriated by Congress that are to be disbursed in the Island of Cuba, as the same may be needed, with the Assistant Treasurer in New York to the credit of the North American Trust Company as fiscal agent of the United States for the Island of Cuba, in order that proper credits therefor may be given, by means of exchange, at the proper branch banks of the said North American Trust Company in the Island of Cuba, in favor of the respective disbursing officers under the agreement of said fiscal agent and the public service may require; and officers having in their custody, care or control moneys collected as revenues of said Island, from whatever source, may deposit the same with said branch banks to the credit of themselves, respectively, as such officers so in custody or control of the same and subject to their own respective orders.

Disbursing officers of the Army may deposit public moneys appropriated by Congress that are to be disbursed in the Island of Porto Rico, as the same may be needed, with the Assistant Treasurer in Boston, Mass., to the credit of the De Ford and Company of Boston, as fiscal agent of the United States for the Island of Porto Rico, in order that proper credits therefor may be given, by means of exchange, at the proper branch banks of the said De Ford and Company in the said Island in favor of the respective disbursing officers under the agreement of said fiscal agent and as the public service may require; and officers having in their custody, care, or control moneys collected as revenues of said Island, from whatever source, may deposit the same with said branch banks to the credit of themselves, respectively, as such officers so in custody or control of the same and subject to their own respective orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 11, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 823, 825, and 826 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

823.—Any male citizen of the United States or person who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, if above the age of twenty-one and under the age of thirty-five years, able-bodied, free from disease, of good character and temperate habits, may be enlisted under the restrictions contained in this article. In regard to age or citizenship this regulation shall not apply to soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the Army.

825.—The enlistment of persons of any of the following classes is prohibited: Former soldiers who serve during last term of enlistment was not honest and faithful, insane or intoxicated persons, deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, persons who have been convicted of felony or who have been imprisoned under sentence of a court in a reformatory, jail or penitentiary; also for original enlistment, persons under eighteen or over thirty-five years of age, and, for first enlistment in time of peace, any person (except an Indian) who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not made legal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who cannot speak, read and write the English language.

826.—Recruiting officers will be very particular to ascertain the true age of the recruit. If any doubt exist as to the applicant's statement regarding his age his oath will not be taken as conclusive evidence of the fact, and if he cannot furnish competent proof to support his statement he will be rejected. Minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years may be enlisted with the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian. When a minor presents himself for enlistment under the provisions of this paragraph, his parents or guardian, should he have any, will be found and informed of the application; should he be without parents or guardian, the recruiting officer must reject him unless the applicant shall procure the legal appointment of a guardian and obtain his written consent.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 6, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MARCH 6, 1899.

So much of G. O. 12, series of 1898, from these headquarters, as authorizes the hire of transportation for the necessities of the posts from which all public transportation was withdrawn, is revoked, excepting Fort Spokane, Wash.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

WIRT DAVIS, Lieut. Col., 8th Cav., A. I. G., A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 5, 7TH ARMY CORPS, FEB. 10, 1899.

Announces that to vary the monotony of continued drill in the Infantry drill regulations, Regiments and Companies are authorized to replace this drill on Tuesdays and Thursdays with instructions in athletic and military exercises. Commanding officers will permit the exercise of a wide discretion in this regard by company Commanders. Each regiment should at least hold monthly contests where prizes will be competed for. Division and Brigade Commanders will arrange contests in their respective commands. Officers specially interested in the subject will be detailed to prepare programmes of events, and to supervise the exercises which contests are held. In the conduct of athletic instruction it is desired that methods be employed which will arouse emulation and general interest, whilst giving the necessary physical exercise, for good health and developing endurance in performing military duties. A list of events republished from Circular No. 1, Dept. of California, 1897, is given.

G. O. 28, DEPT. PORTO RICO, FEB. 28, 1899.

Announces that the Sub-Delegation of Medicine and Surgery is authorized in accordance with orders of the Spanish Government, dated May 29, 1898, to grant certificates of Practitioners in Minor Surgery, provided the requirements in said order shall have been fulfilled, and directs as to the return of the old certificates in exchange for the new. The practitioners of Dental Surgery shall be allowed to practice only under the supervision of a Doctor in Dental Surgery.

G. O. 27, DEPT. PORTO RICO, FEB. 27, 1899.

On Feb. 12, owing to reported disagreement of councilmen and irregular conduct of affairs, the civil authorities at Aguadilla and Moca were suspended and the military placed in charge. This warning of proposed action was made in previous orders in the following words:

"If they (the councilmen) fail to preserve law and order or show an indifference and neglect of duty, towns in which said neglects occur will be put under a military officer and necessary troops and the functions of the alcalde, council and courts suspended and the town governed by military law."

The above action was forced upon the Department Commander, who has always prevented the interference of the military with civil affairs so far as possible in order to give the latter an opportunity to govern themselves, using only the military to preserve law and order when called upon or found to be necessary.

This statement of facts is made because it is falsely claimed by some who should know better that a condition of "military despotism exists on this island."

This government is a military one, but conducted so as to give every latitude to the civil authorities as long as they show themselves capable of good behavior and self-government.

The towns of Aguadilla and Moca have elected their councilmen, but Aguadilla has failed to elect an alcalde, the military officer still acting as such by the request of the people. Beginning March 1 the military authority will be withdrawn from these towns and the civil re-established and all reports or complaints will be made to the respective Cabinet officers at San Juan.

If council fail to elect alcaldes the Secretary of State will take such action as may be required.

The military will interfere with nothing and the withdrawal of same from Aguadilla will follow if necessary to give the people of these towns a full trial in self-government.

By command of Major General Henry.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

HDQRS. DIV. OF CUBA, FEB. 24, 1899.

Maj. Gen. Chaffee, U. S. V., under date of Feb. 24, abolishes the office of President of the Council of Secretaries and the Department of General Government, and divides the latter department into three sections. One is to have charge of foreign affairs, another of municipal affairs, so far as these are connected with the General Government of the island; sanitation; cemeteries, statistics, penal establishments and charitable institutions, and the section of General Government which will have charge of correspondence; preparation of such matters as require approval of the Chief Executive; officers and employees of the provinces, so far as these are connected with the General Government of the island; matters relating to newspapers; censorship of theatrical performances; public libraries; archives; elections and miscellaneous matters.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 11, 1899.

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York:

The following cablegram received from Gen. Otis: "Manila not safe place for officers' families. Great difficulty experienced caring for those now here, and their safety one of the chief causes of anxiety. Officers' families should remain in the United States."

Under such conditions the Secretary of War regrets that no more families of officers or enlisted men will be permitted to accompany troops. Families of officers and all non-commissioned officers, for which quarters are legally provided, will be permitted to retain their quarters at the posts from which troops depart according to the provisions of memorandum circular dated Adjutant General's office, Jan. 18, 1899.

By command Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. EAST, MARCH 15, 1899.

The following communication is published for information and guidance:

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

Telegram.

War Department, A. G. O.,

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1899.

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York:

Major General Commanding Army directs that men sick in hospital ordered discharged under G. O. 40, be not discharged until reported able for duty by Surgeon.

By order of Secretary War.

WARD, A. A. G.

W. D., A. G. O., U. S. A. RECRUITING CIRCULAR,

MARCH 3, 1899.

Publishes instructions to govern recruiting for the Regular Army hereafter: Applicants for first enlistment must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language. Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of a regimental Commander.

Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

Original enlistments will be confined to persons who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Recruiting Officer regarding age and character, and should be prepared to furnish the necessary evidence.

For infantry the height must be not less than five feet four inches, and weight not less than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds and not more than one hundred and ninety (190) pounds.

For cavalry the height must be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed one hundred and sixty-five (165) pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for cavalry, but the chest measures must be satisfactory.

The term of service is three years. All soldiers receive from the Government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothing, bedding, medicines, and medical attendance.

Gives the rates of pay as fixed by law. To the rates of pay enumerated 20 per centum will be added in time of war.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 18, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States by the Secretary of War, to take effect on the dates hereinafter specified, their services being no longer required:

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Michler, May 12, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, May 12, 1899.

Major Louis V. Caziarc, May 12, 1899.

Major Hunter Liggett, April 12, 1899.

Major William S. Scott, May 12, 1899.

Major Charles G. Treat, May 12, 1899.

Captain William B. Allison, Jr., May 12, 1899.

Captain Edwin St. J. Greble, May 12, 1899.

Captain Grote Hutcheson, May 12, 1899.

Captain Lucien G. Berry, April 12, 1899.

Captain Robert G. Paxton, May 12, 1899.

Captain Charles W. Fenton, May 12, 1899.

Captain Henry H. Whitney, May 12, 1899.

Captain Edward B. Cassatt, May 12, 1899.

Captain Jacob E. Bloom, May 12, 1899.

Captain James A. Colvin, April 12, 1899.

Captain Joseph B. Morton, April 12, 1899.

Captain William H. McKittick, May 12, 1899.

Captain Beverly A. Bend, May 12, 1899.

Captain William M. Wright, May 12, 1899.

Captain Frederick M. Page, May 12, 1899.

Captain Samuel S. Saxon, May 12, 1899.

Captain Frank B. McKenna, May 12, 1899.

Captain Ramon G. Mendoza, May 12, 1899.

Captain Hugh D. Wise, May 12, 1899.
Captain Edward C. Brooks, May 12, 1899.

INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Winfield S. Edgerly, April 12, 1899.
Major Herbert J. Slocum, May 12, 1899.
Major Harry C. Benson, May 12, 1899.
Major Robert A. Brown, May 12, 1899.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick A. Hill, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Ribbel, May 12, 1899.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTERS.

Lieutenant Colonel George E. Pond, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Joshua W. Jacobs, May 12, 1899.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Captain Ulysses G. McAlexander, May 12, 1899.
Captain Hiram E. Mitchell, May 12, 1899.
Captain Benjamin Johnson, May 12, 1899.
Captain James R. Hosmer, May 12, 1899.
Captain Edwin P. Barrett, April 12, 1899.
Captain Ambrose E. Gonzalez, May 12, 1899.
Captain Frederick W. Cole, May 12, 1899.
Captain Richard J. Fanning, April 12, 1899.
Captain Walter Allen, May 12, 1899.
Captain Charles M. Forrest, April 12, 1899.
Captain Edward Willis, April 12, 1899.
Captain Wirt Robinson, April 12, 1899.
Captain Edward B. Harrison, May 12, 1899.
Captain William F. Williams, May 12, 1899.
Captain James A. Campbell, May 12, 1899.
Captain Charles M. Wrigley, May 12, 1899.
Captain Andre W. Brewster, May 12, 1899.
Captain Harold Young, April 12, 1899.
Captain Walter L. Phelps, May 12, 1899.

CHIEF COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel James N. Allison, April 12, 1899.
Major James O. Varndee, May 12, 1899.
Major James M. Moody, May 12, 1899.
Major David B. Wilson, May 12, 1899.
Major Edmund W. Bach, April 12, 1899.
Major Robert L. Longstreet, May 12, 1899.
Major John D. Black, May 12, 1899.
Major Walter K. Wright, April 12, 1899.
Major James C. Mulliken, April 12, 1899.
Major Rufus M. Townsend, May 12, 1899.
Major Solomon F. Thorne, April 12, 1899.
Major Henry Page, May 12, 1899.
Major Elmore F. Taggart, May 12, 1899.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Captain Richard W. Thompson, Jr., April 12, 1899.
Captain Martin M. Marshall, April 12, 1899.
Captain Robert H. Beckham, May 12, 1899.
Captain Orson Pettijohn, April 12, 1899.
Captain John Landstreet, Jr., May 12, 1899.
Captain James F. Jenkins, April 12, 1899.
Captain Don A. Dodge, April 12, 1899.
Captain Joseph N. Du Barry, Jr., April 12, 1899.
Captain Winslow S. Lincoln, May 12, 1899.
Captain John P. Teagarden, April 12, 1899.
Captain Edwin W. Hurlbut, May 12, 1899.
Captain Charles E. Golden, May 12, 1899.
Captain James C. Grant, April 12, 1899.
Captain Carl K. Mower, May 12, 1899.
Captain Charles W. Neal, May 12, 1899.
Captain William F. Dunn, April 12, 1899.
Captain John B. Clarke, April 12, 1899.
Captain Isaac D'Isay, May 12, 1899.
Captain James C. Baldrige, May 12, 1899.
Captain William B. Cowin, May 12, 1899.
Captain Charles Weiser, May 12, 1899.
Captain William P. Hale, April 12, 1899.
Captain Samuel N. Bridgman, April 12, 1899.
Captain Harlow L. Street, May 12, 1899.
Captain William McC. Loveland, May 12, 1899.
Captain Patrick H. McCaul, May 12, 1899.

CHIEF SURGEONS.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. O'Reilly, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Alfred C. Girard, April 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Timothy E. Wilcox, April 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, May 12, 1899.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel William R. Livermore, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel George McC. Derby, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel John Biddle, May 12, 1899.

BRIGADE SURGEONS.

Major Paul Clendenin, May 12, 1899.
Major James D. Glennan, May 12, 1899.
Major Nathan S. Jarvis, April 12, 1899.
Major Peter D. McNaughton, May 12, 1899.
Major John R. McDill, May 12, 1899.
Major George B. Bunn, May 12, 1899.
Major Elmer E. Heg, May 12, 1899.
Major William S. Bryant, May 12, 1899.
Major William F. de Niedeman, May 12, 1899.
Major Francis C. Ford, May 12, 1899.
Major John L. Macomber, May 12, 1899.
Major Robert Burns, May 12, 1899.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Major Lewis H. Strother, May 12, 1899.
Major William D. Jenkins, April 12, 1899.
Major William D. Beach, May 12, 1899.
Major Joseph E. Kuhn, April 12, 1899.
Major Hugh J. McGrath, May 12, 1899.
Major Charles J. Allison, May 12, 1899.
Major Edwin A. Root, May 12, 1899.

CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel James Rockwell, Jr., May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel John T. Thompson, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel William P. Duvall, April 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel John A. Kress, May 12, 1899.
Major John L. Chamberlain, April 12, 1899.
Major Frank H. Edmunds, May 12, 1899.
Major John McClellan, May 12, 1899.
Major Eli D. Hoyie, May 12, 1899.
Major James T. Dean, May 12, 1899.
Major Matthew C. Butler, Jr., May 12, 1899.
Major Clarence P. Townsley, May 12, 1899.
Major John B. Rodman, May 12, 1899.
Major Ormond M. Lissak, May 12, 1899.
Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, May 12, 1899.
Major John J. Pershing, May 12, 1899.

U. S. VOLUNTEER SIGNAL CORPS.

Colonel James Allen, May 12, 1899.
Lieutenant Colonel Richard P. Strong, May 12, 1899.
Captain Julien P. Wooten, May 12, 1899.
Captain Richard O. Rickard, May 12, 1899.
Captain Charles H. Martin, May 12, 1899.
Captain Alvar G. Thompson, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant Charles de P. Chandler, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant Charles M. Duffy, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant Albert J. Dillon, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant William E. Davies, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant William W. Colt, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant Thomas R. J. Campbell, April 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant Joseph D. Wood, May 12, 1899.
First Lieutenant Frank P. Tate, April 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant James B. McLaughlin, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Gustav Hirsch, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Carl Darnell, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant William P. Davenport, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Horace C. Lansing, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Charles S. Wallace, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Edward E. Bawell, April 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Byron B. Daggett, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Harry A. Swigert, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant James A. Higgins, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Frank W. Dunn, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Charles C. Shew, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Robert B. Montgomery, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant James P. Anderson, May 12, 1899.
Second Lieutenant Henry C. Baldwin, May 12, 1899.
Officers of regiments in the Regular Army will proceed to

Join their proper commands. The officers who belong exclusively to the Volunteer Army will proceed to their homes. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 4, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS, JAN. 24.

Publishes a letter from the Provost Marshal General with reference to the sale to enlisted men of the article called "Vine," referred to in another part of this issue.

CIRCULAR 17, DIV. CUBA, MARCH 10, 1899.

Remains of deceased officers and soldiers cannot be shipped to the United States by the Q. M. Dept. unless they are encased in metallic cases, and are accompanied by proper medical certificates showing cause of death and fact that remains were embalmed. The remains of persons who died of contagious diseases cannot be shipped. The formal certificates required should be mailed to the Q. M. at the port of shipping at least two days before the remains are shipped. By command of Major General Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 19, DIV. OF CUBA, MARCH 11, 1899.

Maj. Herbert M. Lord, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Paymr. of the Division, relieving Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., U. S. A., who will remain in Havana until further orders.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. C. McC. Reeve, U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., by the first available transport. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)
Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt accompanied by Maj. L. H. Strother, Aide-de-camp, will proceed on public business to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 60, D. E., March 14.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., A. A. G., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General, at Dept. of Santiago headquarters. (D. S., March 6.)
Maj. John A. Logan, A. A. G., U. S. V., will await orders in Washington, D. C. (W. D., March 11.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Frank L. Dodds, U. S. A., is extended seven days. (D. G., March 9.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave heretofore granted Capt. Joseph E. Willard, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Aide-de-camp, is extended twenty days. (W. D., March 9.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. John H. Supple, Army Building, New York City, is transferred to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., March 9.)

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, C. Q. M., U. S. V. (Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army to take effect April 8, 1899. (W. D., March 9.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. E. Walther will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (Fort Hamilton, March 8.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commy. Sergt. Cyrus F. Dugger, late Sergeant Major, 10th Inf., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (D. P. R., Feb. 27.)
Maj. E. F. Taggart, C. C. S., will proceed to Amarillas, San Pedro, and intermediate points where rations have been sent, to witness their distribution. (D. Matanzas, March 3.)

Commy. Sergt. Julius Schiller, to Fort Totten, New York. Commy. Sergt. Martin Fogarty, to Ponce, Porto Rico. (W. D., March 8.)
Commy. Sergt. Walter Everson is transferred to San Carlos, Arizona Territory. (W. D., March 9.)

Commy. Sergt. Chas. C. McVean (appointed March 6, 1899 from Sergeant Major, 2d U. S. Cavalry), is transferred to Eagle Pass, Tex. (W. D., March 9.)
So much of par. 81, S. O. 49, March 1, 1899, W. D., as relates to Sergt. Maj. Walter W. Thomas, 14th U. S. Inf., who was erroneously appointed Commissary Sergeant Feb. 24, 1899, and directed to report to Col. David L. Brainard, C. C. Dept. of the Pacific, for assignment to duty is revoked. (W. D., March 9.)

Maj. Walter K. Wright, C. C. S., U. S. V. (Capt. 7th U. S. Inf.), will proceed to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of settling his accounts. (W. D., March 10.)
Commy. Sergt. C. H. A. Brooke, U. S. A., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Manila, P. I., on the transport Valencia, sailing on or about March 4. (D. Cal., March 2.)

Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., C. S., U. S. V., having reported at San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila, will be provided transportation on the transport Portland, sailing March 2. (D. Cal., March 2.)
Capt. Milton J. Henry, C. S., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Province of Havana, for duty. (D. Cuba, March 7.)

Maj. James M. Arrasmith, C. C. S., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Province of Havana, for duty. (D. Cuba, March 7.)
Comy. Sergt. Frances McCaffrey, U. S. A., will report at Fort Mason to relieve Comy. Sergt. John Wikander, U. S. A., who will be sent to Manila. (D. C., March 4.)

Comy. Sergt. W. H. Boog is assigned to K. 7th Art., for quarters. (Fort Schuyler, March 15.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. P. R. Egan, Brig. Surg., U. S. N., will proceed to Guayama in connection with the work of vaccination in the Division of Guayama. (D. P. R., Feb. 25.)
A. A. Surg. H. H. Williams will report to Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Director of Vaccination, Division of Mayaguez, for temporary duty. (D. P. R., Feb. 25.)

A. A. Surg. Jesse Lugo Vena will report to Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Director of Vaccination, San Juan Division, for temporary duty. (D. P. R., Feb. 25.)
A. A. Surg. Frank J. O'Hare will report to Maj. F. R. Egan, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., Director of Vaccination, Division of Guayama, for temporary duty. (D. P. R., Feb. 25.)

A. A. Surg. John J. Gilluley will report to the C. O., El Morro, for temporary duty during the illness of A. A. Surg. Charles W. Farr. (D. P. R., Feb. 27.)
A. A. Surg. C. H. Lowell, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. of the 14th U. S. Inf., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 27.)

A. A. Surg. M. A. Robert, U. S. A., will report at District Hospital Cavite for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 29.)
A. A. Surg. Charles D. Camp will proceed to Fajardo, to accompany Co. F, 47th New York Vol. Inf., to the U. S. (D. P. R., Feb. 25.)

During the temporary absence of Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., now on duty at San Juan Hospital, will, in connection with his other duties, perform those of Attending Surgeon at these Headquarters. (D. P. R., Feb. 25.)

Leave one month, to take effect on or about March 5, is granted A. A. Surg. Ben Street, U. S. A., with permission to visit the U. S. (D. P. H., March 1.)

Leave one month is granted A. A. Surg. George A. Chamberlain, U. S. A., with permission to visit the U. S. (D. P. H., March 2.)
A. A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Havana, for assignment to duty in the yellow fever hospital at Havana. (D. Cuba, March 4.)

A. A. Surg. A. H. Fernandez de Yharra, U. S. A., will proceed to Quimacaro, Estates "Central Limones," and "Rosario" to carry out the instructions of the Chief Surgeon in reference to cases of smallpox reported there. (D. Matanzas, March 3.)

Maj. Elmer E. Heg, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., will report at Cienfuegos, for assignment. (D. Cuba, March 4.)
Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. H. W. Elliot. (Madison Barracks, March 9.)

A. A. Surg. R. J. McDodory, U. S. A., will proceed to Manila on the Valencia from San Francisco March 2. (D. Cal., March 1.)
A. A. Surg. T. A. McCulloch, U. S. A., will sail for Manila on the transport Portland from San Francisco, Cal., March 2. (D. Cal., March 1.)

Capt. W. F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., is granted two days leave. (Washington Barracks, March 10.)
A. A. Surg. Raymond E. Whelan, U. S. A., will report in

person to Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A., Army Building, New York City, N. Y., for duty on the U. S. transport Hooker. (W. D., March 9.)

A. A. Surg. B. F. Van Meter, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 16th U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., March 9.)

Sick leave for fifteen days is granted Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., March 10.)
Sick leave two months is granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., March 10.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report to the C. O., 9th U. S. Inf., to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., March 10.)
A. A. Surg. N. W. Wilson is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Porter, March 13.)

A. A. Surg. Meyer Herman, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Santa Clara, at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, March 7.)
Capt. A. M. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is detailed in charge of the Ice Plant, Santiago, Cuba, vice Capt. E. C. Brooks, A. A. G., U. S. V., relieved. (D. S., March 3.)

Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Mason, Cal., relieving Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Mason. (D. C., March 4.)

1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the C. O., Battalion 6th U. S. Art., for duty, to accompany that battalion to Manila. P. I. (W. D., March 11.)
A. A. Surg. Richard M. Fletcher, Jr., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. (W. D., March 11.)

A. A. Surg. N. Goitra, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (W. D., March 11.)
A. A. Surg. Joseph C. Keiffnyder, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Greenville, S. C., and will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report in person to the C. O., 6th U. S. Art., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I. (W. D., March 11.)

A. A. Surg. James H. Hepburn, U. S. A., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and report to the C. O., 21st U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., March 13.)
Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty. (W. D., March 13.)

Medical officers and attendants will accompany 9th Inf., en route to Philippine Islands as follows: Capt. H. C. Fisher, A. A. Surg., C. J. Fitzgerald and H. W. Elliot, 1 Hospital Steward, 3 Acting Stewards and 9 privates, Hospital Corps. (Madison Barracks, March 15.)

A. A. Surg. Robert L. Bartlett, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Anniston, Ala., and will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A., Medical Superintendent of the transport service, for duty. (W. D., March 15.)

Par. 84, S. O. 58, March 11, 1899, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. N. Goitra, U. S. A., is amended to read "A. A. Surg. John N. Goitra, U. S. A." (W. D., March 15.)
So much of par. 68, S. O. 55, March 8, 1899, W. D., as relates to Maj. Henry I. Raymond, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is suspended until further orders. (W. D., March 15.)

Maj. John C. Martin, Brig. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty in the Department of Santa Clara to enable him to comply with S. O. 37, par. 68, H. Q. A. (D. S. C., March 11.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Philip Dallam, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf with station in Atlanta. (D. G., March 11.)
Maj. Ralph Hartwell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf with station in Atlanta, Ga. (D. G., March 11.)

Maj. Louis Knapp, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Gulf. (D. G., March 14.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The honorable discharge from the Volunteer service of Maj. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C. O. O., U. S. V. (2d Lieut., 4th U. S. Art.), is amended to take effect March 31, 1899. (W. D., March 13.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the use of gun cotton in shells. (W. D., March 15.)
Maj. Ormond M. Lissak, C. O. O., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Depot Ordnance Officer, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 8.)

Maj. John McClellan, C. O. O., U. S. V., will report to the Division Commander for further orders. (D. Cuba, March 8.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. Charles L. Woodbury, U. S. V., Engr. Officer, will proceed to New York, N. Y. (D. S., March 1.)
Maj. J. B. Kenner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty in the City of Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 4.)

Leave one month is granted Maj. George H. Sands, Engr. Officer, U. S. V. (Captain, 6th U. S. Cav.). (W. D., March 11.)

ENGINEER BATTALION.

Co. C Engineer Battalion, left Willets Point March 15, for Camp Meade, Pa., to survey and lay out a camp for the 7th Army Corps, now in Cuba, which is to start North to be mustered out. The company will be under the command of Capt. Thomas Rees, with Lieuts. Edwin R. Stewart and George M. Hoffman.

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.**1ST CAVALRY-COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.**

Leave one month, to take effect March 20, 1899, is granted 2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (D. D., March 3.)

2D CAVALRY-COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended five days. (W. D., March 13.)
1st Lieut. F. C. Irwin, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., will report to Capt. W. B. Barker, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., Cienfuegos, for duty as his assistant. (D. Santa Clara, March 11.)

3D CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. W. S. Overton, 3d U. S. Art., was on Jan. 13 assigned to command Battery G. (D. P., and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)
Capt. F. O. Johnson, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 8.)

Corpl. M. H. Connery, G. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

4TH CAVALRY-COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav., will report to the C. O., The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with the enlisted men casually at post preparing for transportation to Manila, P. I. Orders will be issued at the proper time, assigning Lieut. Stewart to the command of the next detachment to embark for the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., March 3.)

The leave granted Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th U. S. Cav., is extended ten days. (W. D., March 9.)
2d Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M., instituted by par. 2, S. O. 25, c. a. D. Cal. (D. Cal., March 2.)

6TH CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The extension of leave granted Maj. Thomas C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., March 10.)
Leave for one month, to take effect upon the arrival of an officer of Troop M, 6th Cav., is granted Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav., Fort Reno, Okla. (D. M., March 6.)

7TH CAVALRY-COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, 7th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., appointed by par. 1, S. O. 3, H. D. P. H., and 2d Lieut. Edwin London, 2d U. S. Art., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. H., March 5.)
2d Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th U. S. Cav., will be transferred to the Hospital ship Albatross for treatment and transfer to the United States. (D. P. H., March 4.)

8TH CAVALRY-COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, Holguin, Gibara, Baracoa, Guan-

Sanam, and Santiago, Cuba, and places in the vicinity occupied by United States troops; and to Manzanillo, Santa Cruz del Sur, Jucaro, Ciego de Avila, and then return to these headquarters by way of Cienfuegos, to make certain inspections of troops and camps. (D. Cuba, March 6.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 8th U. S. Cav., is extended ten days. (W. D., March 11.)
2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Higelow, 8th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th U. S. Inf., for assignment to temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., March 11.)
Capt. Edwin A. Godwin, 8th U. S. Cav., now on leave will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., March 11.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th U. S. Cav., now on leave will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and establish a temporary recruiting station. (W. D., March 13.)
Par. 35, S. O. 59, March 13, 1899, W. D., in the case of Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th U. S. Cav., is revoked. (W. D., March 15.)
Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th U. S. Inf., New York City, for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., March 15.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and will join his troop. (W. D., March 10.)
Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Sioux City, Ia., and inspect the money accounts of Capt. James C. Sanford, Engr. Corps, U. S. A. (D. M., Feb. 28.)
2d Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty. (D. G., March 14.)
2d Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty. (D. G., March 14.)
2d Lieut. Harry B. Dixon, 10th Cav., now on service at Ft. Clark, will upon arrival of Capt. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., proceed to Fort Brown, Tex. (D. G., March 14.)
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., March 15.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave for fourteen days granted Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art., is extended seven days. (D. G., March 9.)
Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., relieved. (W. D., March 13.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d U. S. Art., is further extended to include April 13, 1899. (W. D., March 9.)
Sergeant W. S. Watson, 3d Art., is detailed Police Sergeant. (Fort Monroe, March 10.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Battery Point, Del., March 6.)
Sergeant L. A. Bryan, 4th Art., is relieved as school teacher. (Fort Trumbull, March 10.)
Sergeant G. F. Irwin, 4th Art., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for recruiting duty. (Fort Washington, March 9.)
Battery C, 4th Art., fully equipped for field service, will proceed from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Caswell, N. C., and take station. (S. O. 61, D. E., March 15.)
Lieut. Col. James Parker, 12th New York Vol. Inf. (Captain, 4th U. S. Cav.), will report to Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d U. S. Art., Chief Muster Officer for the State of New York, for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., March 11.)
The late Pvt. John H. Anderson, Co. K, 4th Art., was buried with military honors at Sheridan Point, Va., on March 15.

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th U. S. Art., is still further extended two months. (W. D., March 9.)
1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Art., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain of Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Captain is announced, to date from March 2, 1899, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (W. D., March 10.)
2d Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, 5th Art., is detailed a member of the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 54, vice 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., relieved from the detail. S. O. 60, D. E., March 14.)
Principal Musician John J. Krider has been appointed Chief Trumpeter.
Battery A, 5th Art., will make preparations to take station at Governors Island. (Fort Hamilton, March 10.)
Corp. J. F. Proctor, Co. F, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. Sergeant C. Schmolli, Co. M, has been transferred to the band.

1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court and Ordnance Officer. (Fort Hancock, March 11.)
Battery C, 5th Art., is assigned to charge of dynamite gun battery, etc. (Fort Hancock, March 9.)
1st Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th Art., is appointed Signal Officer. (Washington Barracks, March 9.)
2d Lieut. A. G. Spinks, 5th Art., is assigned to temporary charge of Battery A. (Fort Hamilton, March 15.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1899, is granted Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, 6th U. S. Art., when his services can be dispensed with. (W. D., March 10.)
Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., A. A. Q. M.
2d Lieut. G. R. Hancock, 6th Art., is assigned to Battery I, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, March 13.)
Corp. J. Ballin, Light Battery C, has been promoted to Sergeant.
Sergeant W. H. James, Co. B, 6th Art., has been transferred to the band and appointed Drum Major.
Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 6th Art. During his absence 1st Lieut. S. E. Allen will perform duties of Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hancock, March 14.)
1st Lieut. W. H. Simons, 6th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V., and will join his company. (W. D., March 15.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

2d Lieut. Thomas G. Ashburn, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., March 9.)
The resignation of 2d Lieut. James B. Ray, U. S. Inf. (7th Regt.), has been accepted, to take effect March 9, 1899. (W. D., March 10.)
2d Lieut. J. T. Geary, 7th Art., is detailed Q. M., Commissary and Summary Court Officer. (Fort Warren, March 12.)
Sergeant H. L. Sylvester, Co. E, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Proble, (Fort Slocum, March 5.)
Sergeant R. Dun, Co. D, 7th Art., is detailed on recruiting duty at Portland, Me. (Portland Head, March 11.)
Sergeant J. H. Kennedy, Co. I, 7th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Slocum, March 11.)
Pvt. Musician J. G. Wentworth, 7th Art., has been appointed Chief Trumpeter, and Pvt. G. A. Council, Sergeant in band, 5th Art.
Sergeant F. Overhiser, Co. A, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort Adams, March 14.)
2d Lieut. Philip H. Ward, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for assignment to the new battery of his regiment to be organized there. (W. D., March 15.)
2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as Assistant Muster Officer Rhode Island Vols., and will join his battery. (W. D., March 13.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Abraham P. Bufington, 1st U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 10.)
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croton, 1st U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 15.)
The retirement from active service, March 13, 1899, of Maj. Ira Quinby, 1st U. S. Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., March 13.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John W. Barker, 3d U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., March 10.)
1st Lieut. John W. Barker, 3d U. S. Inf., will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city. (W. D., March 9.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Washington, D. C., for duty in completing his report of operations in Alaska. (D. Col., March 5.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

1st Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 5th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for recruiting duty at that post for the period of one month, when Lieut. Hackney will be utilized to conduct recruits to Cuba, and then join his regiment. (W. D., March 13.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR H. KELLOGG.

The leave granted Maj. William H. H. Crowell, 6th U. S. Inf., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., March 10.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about March 9, is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Allison, 7th Inf. (D. L., March 10.)
2d Lieut. J. W. Clinton, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed in advance of his company to Madison Barracks, N. Y., to take charge of public property and relieve officers at that post under orders for Manila, P. I. (D. L., March 11.)
The three companies of the 7th Inf. designated for transfer to the Dept. of the East, are relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed as follows: From Fort Wayne, Mich.: Co. C to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Co. I to Madison Barracks, N. Y.; From Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Co. K to Fort Porter, N. Y.; Co. I will proceed to the station designated so as to reach there on March 10. (D. L., March 11.)
Co. D, 7th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty in Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb. (D. D., March 7.)
Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga. (D. D., March 7.)
1st Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, 7th U. S. Inf., is detailed on general recruiting service, and will proceed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and establish a temporary recruiting station. (W. D., March 15.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Egbert B. Savage, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., March 9.)
Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to New Orleans, La., and establish a temporary recruiting station. (W. D., March 15.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

1st Lieut. J. M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., is assigned to command of Co. L (Madison Barracks, March 7.)
The transfer March 9, 1899, of 2d Lieut. Charles P. Faulkner, from the artillery to the infantry arm of the service, with rank from July 9, 1898, and his assignment to the 14th U. S. Inf., are announced, as will proceed at once to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report to Co. G, 9th U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join his regiment. (W. D., March 13.)
The 9th Inf. will leave for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, on or after March 17. (Madison Barracks, March 15.)
Corp. W. S. Sheldon, Co. K, and P. Barrett, Co. L, 9th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeant.

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DERUSSY.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John W. French, 11th U. S. Inf., is still further extended twenty days. (W. D., March 15.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The leave granted Col. John N. Andrews, 12th U. S. Inf., is extended twenty days. (W. D., March 11.)
1st Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to Manila, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., March 15.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Maj. Henry G. Cavenaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., is detailed on general recruiting service and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city. (W. D., March 10.)
Maj. W. Auman, 13th Inf., is assigned to command of 2d Battalion; Maj. H. G. Cavenaugh to 3d Battalion. (Fort Porter, March 11.)
Corp. G. Roberts, Co. E, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.
1st Lieut. E. B. Gose, 13th Inf., and guard will report at Sub-Treasury, New York, to guard public funds to the U. S. transport Berlin. (Fort Columbus, March 9.)
Musician Daniel Massie, 13th Inf., has been appointed Drum Major. Corp. S. Amsler, Co. I, has been promoted to Sergeant.
Corp. Harry Foss, Co. A, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.
Capt. William L. Buck, 13th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his company. (W. D., March 11.)
Sergeant W. E. C. 13th Inf., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Niagara, March 15.)
Capt. H. D. Styer, 13th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Niagara, March 15.)
Sergeant M. Jordan, Co. D, 13th Inf., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Columbus, March 14.)
Pvt. J. W. Smith and L. Persson, band, 13th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeant.

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Maj. John B. Guthrie, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Guanajuato, Cuba, to inspect and complete the records of the 202d New York Col. Inf. (D. Cuba, March 7.)
Lieut. Edward A. Roche, 15th Inf., will proceed to Havana for examination for promotion. (D. Cuba, March 8.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

Cos. C and D, 16th Inf., arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Huntsville, Ala., March 8, and Co. K from Chickamauga, March 9.

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

1st Lieut. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf., was on Dec. 3 last assigned to command Co. M. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 29.)
Capt. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., will report to the C. O., The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with the enlisted men casually at post preparing for transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. C., March 10.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st Inf., is detailed officer in charge of prisoners. (Fort Columbus, March 7.)
2d Lieut. W. M. Fassett, 21st Inf., and detachment will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks. (Madison Barracks, March 9.)
Corp. C. E. Dahlberg, Co. K, 21st Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.
1st Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V., and will join his regiment. (W. D., March 15.)
Capt. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 62, D. E., March 16.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.

The resignation of Maj. Theodore Mosher, U. S. A., retired, of his commission as Captain of Infantry (22d Regt.), only, has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 25, 1899. (W. D., March 9.)
Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, 22d U. S. Inf., now detailed on general recruiting service, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city. (W. D., March 11.)
Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, U. S. Inf., recently restored to the active list under the act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1899, is assigned to the 22d U. S. Inf., to date Feb. 25, 1899, vice Mosher, appointed Major and Paymaster, U. S. A. He will take rank from April 26, 1898, and his name will stand next after that of Capt. Lewis H. Strother, 22d U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 11.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

2d Lieut. W. H. Oury, 23d U. S. Inf., will report to his Regimental Commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 28.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Oury, 23d U. S. Inf., is detailed on temporary duty in Custom House, Manila. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 30.)

Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d U. S. Inf., is detailed for temporary duty as Adjutant General of the Militia of the District of Columbia. (W. D., March 11.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Cos. C, E, F and I of the 24th U. S. Inf., on duty at Fort Russell, Wyo., who displayed their valor in Cuba last year, according to a despatch from Cheyenne, March 11, have now added to their glory in fighting a blizzard in order to rescue a snow-bound train. The despatch says: The four companies on March 11 volunteered to go out as shovelers in the attempt to bring the Cheyenne & Northern train, which, with forty-two passengers, has been snow-bound at Iron Mountain, fifty miles from here, for two weeks. One hundred have been accepted, and will form a relief party under Mayor Schultzer and Attorney Breckons, and will take a train with provisions out to-night.

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., March 6.)
Capt. J. P. O'Neil, 25th Inf., Recruiting Officer, Portland, Ore., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of opening a recruiting sub-station in that city. (D. Colo., March 8.)
Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. H of that regiment. (W. D., March 13.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced:

Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck (promoted from Lieut. Col., 4th U. S. Art.), to the 4th U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Sincuit, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A.
Col. Jacob B. Rawles (promoted from Lieut. Col., 1st U. S. Art.), to the 3d U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 23, 1899, vice Miner, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A. He will join regiment.

Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney (promoted from Major, 4th U. S. Art.), to the 4th U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.

Lieut. Col. George C. Woodruff (promoted from Major, 2d U. S. Art.), to the 4th U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Ramsay, deceased. He will report by cable to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for a station.

Lieut. Col. David M. Blumie (promoted from Major, 3d U. S. Art.), to the 1st U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 23, 1899, vice Rawles, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Maj. Frederick Fuger (promoted from Capt., 4th U. S. Art.), to the 4th U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Rodney, promoted.

Maj. John C. Scantling (promoted from Captain, 2d U. S. Art.), to the 2d U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Woodruff, promoted.

Maj. Abner M. Merrill (promoted from Capt., 1st U. S. Art.), to the 3d U. S. Art., to date from Feb. 23, 1899, vice Blumie, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Charles G. Woodward (promoted from 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Art.), to the 4th U. S. Art., bat. M, to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Fuger, promoted. He will remain on duty in the Dept. of the Pacific until further orders.

Capt. Edward E. Gayle (promoted from 1st Lieut., 2d U. S. Art.), to the 2d U. S. Art., bat. D, to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Scantling, promoted.

Capt. Hamilton Brown (promoted from 1st Lieut., 2d U. S. Art.), to the 1st U. S. Art., bat. B, to date from Feb. 23, 1899, vice Merrill, promoted.

1st Lieut. Frank S. Harris (promoted from 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Art.), to the 3d U. S. Art., bat. A, to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Woodward, promoted.

1st Lieut. George Biakely (promoted from 2d Lieut., 2d U. S. Art.), to the 2d U. S. Art., bat. E, to date from Feb. 13, 1899, vice Gayle, promoted.

1st Lieut. Arthur W. Chase (promoted from 2d Lieut., 2d U. S. Art.), to the 3d U. S. Art., bat. B, to date from Feb. 23, 1899, vice Brown, promoted. He will proceed to join his battery upon the expiration of his present leave of absence. (W. D., March 13.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. C. McClure, Chief Paymaster of Dept.; Maj. C. M. Gantenben, 2d Oregon, and 2d Lieut. M. A. Hildreth, 1st North Dakota, are appointed a committee to confer with a committee named by His Excellency, Division General Diego de los Riosy Nican, Spanish Army, for the purpose of clearing the accounts of the Spanish Government in the Philippines. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 31.)

A Board of Medical Officers is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of making recommendations relating to a revision of the standard supply table and Field Supply Table, as published in the Manual for the Medical Department, approved June 17, 1898: Detail: Maj. William H. Hall, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Louis A. La Garde, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Edward C. Carter, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., March 15.)
A Board of Engineers is hereby constituted to consist of Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. J. McC. Derby, U. S. V.; Major C. E. Forster, U. S. A.; Mr. Robert Moore, civil engineer, and Mr. William Stirling, civil engineer. This board is appointed to prepare a project for securing a navigable channel of suitable width and of 35 feet depth at mean low water of the Gulf of Mexico throughout the southwest pass of the Mississippi River, and will assemble at New Orleans, La. (W. D., March 15.)

EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., assisted by 2d Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 22d Inf.; Walter B. Brown, 2d Inf.; Duncan K. Major, Jr., 14th Inf.; James Justice, 22d Inf., and Albert N. McClure, 14th Inf., will take charge of a detachment of enlisted men for the 3d Art., 14th Inf., 18th Inf., 22d Inf., and 23d Inf., and conduct them to the Philippine Islands on the transport Portland, sailing on or about March 2. (D. Cal., Feb. 28.)

2d Lieut. B. H. Munton, 23d Inf., assisted by 2d Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield, 17th Inf.; Josiah C. Mims, 20th Inf.; Charles M. Bundel, 4th Inf.; Henry L. Harris, 20th Inf.; Pierce C. Foster, 3d Inf.; Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf., will take charge of a detachment of enlisted men and conduct them to the Philippine Islands on the transport Valencia, sailing on or about March 2. (D. Cal., Feb. 28.)

The order of Feb. 28 to 2d Lieut. George S. Simonds and Frederick B. Kerr, 22d Inf., and Henry N. Way, 4th Inf., is modified, owing to the non-arrival of these officers in San Francisco, due to a blockade of railroads, so as to direct the officers named to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Valencia, sailing March 2. Robert B. Calvert, 18th Inf.; James Hanson, 14th Inf., and William T. Merry, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Portland, from San Francisco, March 2. (D. Cal., March 1.)

The following named officers will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty en route to Manila, and upon their arrival at the latter place will join their respective regiments: Lieut. Col. Abram A. Harbach, 3d U. S. Inf.; Capt. Fleider M. M. Beall, 3d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, 23d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 23d U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 15.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th U. S. Art., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., at such time as they may be required for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Adj., 4th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, 1st U. S.

For continuance of Army, see page 683.

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Major R. H. Pratt, 1st Cav., who has during the past year outgrown his well worn title of Captain, is still in command of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle. The eleventh graduating exercises recently brought together a large number of the friends of the Indians, who were delighted, as they always are on such occasions, by the evidence they found of the good work of the Institution. As we are multiplying our alien brown races by the millions, Major Pratt may have to enlarge his institution until it absorbs most of the town of Carlisle. We have a great work before us, and Major Pratt has been showing us at Carlisle how to do it. It is very remarkable that just as the Indian is becoming a practically unimportant factor of our national life we should be obliged to extend our horizon to include the millions of the Philippines who present to us similar problems for solution. The programme at Carlisle included a lecture before the literary societies by J. Wells Champney, one of the best known of the New York artists, addresses and music, and the usual inspections and gymnastics, calisthenics and drill. The whole concluded with the commencement exercises on Thursday, March 2.

When the bill to pay the judgment against Gen. Brooke came up in the Senate, Mr. Allen of Nebraska said: "I do not want to contest this matter much. I have not a very high estimate of General Brooke, either of his qualities as a gentleman or a soldier. I prefer that the bill should go over until I can talk to the Senator." What has Gen. Brooke been doing to Mr. Allen? Is it a general prejudice against a soldier to which he gives expression? Mr. Allen said: "The burden of proof is upon General Brooke, therefore, to show either that the court was without jurisdiction or that the judgment was obtained by fraud or was irregular in some form. The fact that he comes here and asks Congress to assume and discharge his liability is conclusive evidence that he was wrong. I certainly submit that it is not a good rule to lay down nor to follow. It is not a good precedent that whenever an Army officer or any other gentleman in the discharge of public duties exceeds his authority and becomes a trespasser the Government should assume responsibility for him and discharge the obligations arising from that trespass." It was explained that the judgment was obtained against Gen. Brooke by default, the lawyer having charge of the matter dying without the General's knowledge, so that he was not represented in court. As a "consolation prize" for Gen. Brooke we may state that a distinguished naval officer writes: "I am much pleased with Gen. Brooke and his work. He is the right man in the right place."

Venezuela is making great efforts to improve her military system and undoubtedly with marked success. The "Gaceta Militar," the new military paper published in Caracas, to which we referred a few weeks ago, is playing an important role in this work, publishing well considered articles on military subjects written by men of reputation. In the last number Sr. Baldomero Menendez, a Spanish officer of distinction, contributes an article on obedience, Col. Pachano continues his artillery instruction, Gen. von Ehrenberg has a translation of Col. Schaible's "Duties of the German Officer," Commandante Ortiz has an editorial on the importance of military organization and morale. In fact, the whole paper is a creditable and serious effort to advance the interests of the Venezuelan army and give it a high standard of discipline and skill. The leading article in the "Gaceta" is on the recruiting in our Army, by Capt. Charles L. Collins, U. S. A., who is the efficient military attaché, with the United States Legation. Five portraits of Venezuelan officers adorn the paper.

One of the members of the Board recommending the 625 brevet nominations of Army officers for gallantry during the Spanish war declared that the fact that the Board found so many soldiers worthy of reward for gallantry should be a matter of pride for the American people rather than a cause for criticism, for it went to demonstrate that the Army was approaching very near that ideal state when every man on the firing line was both brave and gallant. It is expected that the entire list of brevets will be again nominated to the Senate at the next session, with considerable additions, for the Board is willing to receive recommendations in cases which have not been officially reported, owing to any cause, such as the absence of a commanding officer.

It is not likely that the English can always keep up their somewhat pretentious policy of building a navy equal to any two other navies in the world, for it is rare that the individual can maintain a successful contest with the many. Mr. Goschen announced in Parliament that a total of 685,000 tons of men-of-war are in course of construction in France, Russia, Japan, the United States, Italy, and Germany, and 225,000 tons more are projected. To have England come forward with two battleships, two armored cruisers and three smaller cruisers as the programme of the coming year is throwing up the sponge. These ships will cost about ten million dollars, and the total estimates for the navy are £26,594,000.

We hardly know whether Army officers care to be congratulated on their new task of recruiting for the new Army that Congress gives us. When the war broke out vigorous recruiting was necessary. When active service was supposed to be over and Volunteers wanted to go home the ranks both of the permanent and temporary Regular establishment had to be filled up and now it will be necessary to go at that work again and prepare the "two years and four months" force.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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EVOLUTION OF THE NAVAL ENGINEER.

Chief Engineer James W. King, U. S. Navy, formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and now on the retired list, sings the death song of the Engineer Corps of the Navy in an interesting communication appearing elsewhere in this number. Our correspondent need not mourn as one without hope. We shall have another engineer corps in time. The prophecy of it is found in Sections 14 and 15 of "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps of the United States." "The prospects of the warrant officers therein provided for many not seem to be brilliant just now, but they are quite as encouraging as were those of the men who entered into naval employment sixty-two years ago as engineers. They were not even admitted to the Navy at first, and were graded as warrant officers when they were admitted. The new men will not have the same prejudice against engineers to encounter, for are not all naval officers, except the doctors, paymasters, naval constructors and chaplains, now engineers?"

The first suggestion of an engineer corps for the Navy is found in the employment, as Chief Engineer in 1836, of C. H. Haswell, who, in spite of the fact that he was forced out of the service forty-eight years ago, because he broke down physically, still lives at a ripe old age. In 1837 John Faron, Jr., and Nelson Burt were appointed First Assistant Engineers at \$800 per annum, and J. C. Hines and Hiram Sanford as Second Assistants with \$500 a year. The assistant engineers were subject to summary discharge, and were required to sign an agreement to submit to the laws for the government of the Navy, but were graciously exempted from corporal punishment. The Chief Engineer, because of his social status, was assigned to the ward room, but the assistants messed with the warrant officers. Such was the nucleus of the Engineer Corps which has just been consolidated with the line.

The first act regulating the appointment and pay of engineers of the Navy, approved Aug. 31, 1842, gave them pay and prize money, but it provided that "neither the chief nor the assistant engineers shall hold any other rank than as engineers." The chief engineers were commissioned and the assistants appointed by warrant. In 1845 the appointments of engineer officers were made subject to confirmation by the Senate, and in 1849 their pay was increased. It was again increased in 1860, and the year previous, January, 1859, Secretary Toucey issued a general order conferring assimilated naval rank upon engineers, and this action was confirmed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1859. The phrase "relative rank" first appears in the act of March 3, 1871, and the engineers have always insisted that it was the intention of Congress to confer actual rank, which they now have under the terms of the Personnel bill.

Starting in 1837 with the status of warrant officers the engineers of our Navy have in sixty-two years reached their present position. They have had a stubborn fight against heavy odds, but they have won; partly as the result of the growing appreciation of the importance of steam engineering in our Navy, but chiefly as the result of the high standard they have maintained for their branch of the naval service, and which is dwelt upon in the article to which we call attention. The list of 115 officers of the Engineer Corps dying during the War of the Rebellion in the service, the majority of them killed in battle or dying from wounds or exposure incident to their duty, certainly shows that, if not combatants in a strict sense, our naval engineers have shared the risks of the combatants. Forty-eight were killed or wounded by projectiles, and 32 were the victims of boiler explosions caused by shell fire, of the blowing up of the vessels on which they served by torpedoes, or were drowned by the sinking of the vessel.

In speaking of the causes that have determined the change in the status of naval engineers we must not overlook the influence of the personality of the chief of their corps. His proved courage, his sound sense, his unflagging energy, and his professional ability have made him a determining factor in the contest between

naval engineers and naval conservatism, which has continued ever since the Board of 1836, presided over by Capt. John Rodgers, the elder, found themselves reluctantly compelled to call upon engineering experts to assist them in dealing with problems so new that no amount of merely nautical experience helped in their solution.

Some of those opposed to the Naval Personnel bill seem to have consented to it much in the spirit of the mother who administers an opiate to a crying child. She knows that it will not cure, but it will at least enable her to get a night's rest. Now that it is the law, all should unite their efforts to get the utmost good out of it for the service. The time for criticizing it as a whole is past, though there may be suggestions as to its improvement.

Since this was written we have observed the following statement by Adml. Melville in a letter addressed to Mr. Park Benjamin, and published by him in the "Independent" of March 16. It fully confirms what we have said here:

"The success of this radical experiment will depend entirely upon the officers in the Navy, and particularly upon those who were in the regular line before the amalgamation took place. If they, the younger ones particularly, will willingly and zealously undertake the work that was previously done by the officers of the Engineer Corps, I believe that this thing will work. If they do not, and if the tendency becomes wholly to absorb the younger engineers into the line, and to fall back upon the newly created corps of warrant machinists for engineering duties, I think it will fail. In that event we shall be the unwilling witnesses of a repetition of history. For as soon as the warrant machinists discover that they are being relied upon as engineers they will most surely agitate for the position that engineers have in commercial life, in other navies, and, in fact, in all walks in life where mechanisms have influenced human industries.

This is a very frank and very significant statement. All experience in our Navy, from the beginning until now, shows that if the proper performance of engineering duties depends upon their selection, in preference to those in the line of command, they are sure to be neglected. Continuing, Adml. Melville says:

"I am free to say that this step goes beyond anything that I ever contemplated. The objective point of the agitation that the Engineer Corps has been conspicuous in was to compel a recognition of itself as a combatant element of the Navy, and to obtain for its members the lawful right to exercise real command over its subordinate personnel. I do not think that such demand was extravagant, and I know from nearly forty years of active experience that it was essential for the better administration of duties on board ship. The events of the war with Spain brought the engineer to the front in the character of a combatant. The performance of the Oregon, for instance, appealed to the whole world as a result of skilled naval engineering. The destruction of the cruiser Cristobal Colon was brought about entirely by the officers and men in the engine rooms of the ships that pursued her, because from the reports she was very slightly damaged by gun fire, and had only one man killed. She was theoretically of superior speed to the ships immediately following her, and it was the demonstration by them of their ability to follow her to destruction that led her to throw up the sponge. Had she shown fight the men at the guns, of course, would have finished her, but as it was she surrendered entirely under the influence of the men with the coal shovels."

NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Before proceeding on his Southern trip this week the President announced the list of appointments to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army created by the Reorganization bill, which passed Congress just before the close of the session. There was, if anything, more active competition for these places and a greater effort exerted on the part of politicians and public and prominent men throughout the country to secure commissions for young men than was displayed even nine months ago, when upwards of 100 were appointed to the artillery, infantry and cavalry branches of the Army, subject, of course, to examination. The facts were recorded in the Journal at that time, as to the influences at work to secure these appointments. As it was pointed out they were, in many instances, apparently made regardless of either the mental or physical qualifications of the candidates. Many of the appointments were severely criticised by officers of the Army, and it was freely predicted that when many of these young men are ordered to examination for promotion they will be found wanting in important essentials. Congress, however, confirmed all these nominations, and whatever mistake may have been made in the process of selection will no doubt be discovered later on.

In the large list announced this week of appointments it is satisfactory to see that the Administration has exercised more care and discrimination, and the young men to be commissioned seem, as a whole, to present the best available material the country affords for military service. A large proportion have either served in the Volunteer Army or have seen service at military institutions or in the State National Guards. There is little evidence that political or personal influence were the determining influences, although both were powerful factors in securing appointments for quite a number of those selected. Under the distribution made by the President in allotting to each State a certain number of commissions, according to population, the efforts of politicians were successfully met, and any attempt that

might have been made by certain localities and sections to corral a large number were prevented. By orders of the War Department all candidates must undergo examinations to determine their proficiency before receiving commissions, and it is hoped that the partiality and leniency which was displayed in the conduct of last summer's examinations may not prevail again, and that none but those who fully meet the requirements may be appointed, notwithstanding they have been designated by the President. The list in full appears elsewhere.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY IN 1832.

Sixty-six years ago the number of commissioned and warrant officers in our Navy and their annual pay of the several grades were as follows:

37 Captains, \$1,200 and 8 rations a day.
41 Master Commandant, \$720 and 5 rations.
259 Lieutenants, \$600 and 4 rations.
43 Purser, \$480 and 2 rations.
9 Chaplains, \$480 and 2 rations.
94 Passed Midshipmen, \$300 and 2 rations.
356 Midshipmen, \$228 and 1 ration.
31 Sailing Masters, \$480 and 2 rations.
16 Boatswains, \$240 and 2 rations.
19 Gunners, \$240 and 2 rations.
15 Carpenters, \$240 and 2 rations.
13 Sailmakers, \$240 and 2 rations.

There were also 44 surgeons and 45 assistant surgeons, with various rates of pay, in all 1,022.

In the Marine Corps were one Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, with \$900 a year and 6 rations a day; nine Captains, with \$480 a year and 3 rations; 24 1st Lieutenants, with \$360 a year and 3 rations; 16 2d Lieutenants, with \$300 a year and 2 rations. In all 50 officers. A comparison with the naval establishment provided by the Naval Personnel bill will show that there has been some advance since the days when D. G. Farragut, S. L. Brees, F. Buchanan, L. M. Goldsborough, Hiram Paulding, U. P. Levy, S. F. Dupont, T. O. Selfridge, Henry Eagle, Josiah Tatnall, J. B. Montgomery, C. K. Stribling, Joshua R. Sands, Alex. Slidell, S. Barron, G. P. Upshur, Theodorus Bailey, Cadwallader Ringgold, T. T. Craven were serving as Lieutenants in the Navy on \$600 a year and 4 rations a day.

In 1832 our military establishment consisted of one Major and two Brigadier Generals, an Adjutant General, two Inspector Generals, a Quartermaster General and 4 Quartermasters; a Commissary General of Subsistence and two Commissaries; a Surgeon General and 12 Surgeons, and 55 Assistant Surgeons; a Paymaster General and 14 Paymasters; a Commissary General of Purchases, 4 Military Storekeepers, 13 Colonels and 13 Lieutenant Colonels; 22 Majors, 132 Captains, 154 1st Lieutenants, 154 2d Lieutenants, 6 3d Lieutenants, 1,238 non-commissioned officers, 250 enlisted men of Ordnance and 5,052 enlisted men—a total of 504 officers and 6,540 enlisted men. The total unorganized militia reported was 1,308,047, of whom 188,615 were in the State of New York. The Regular Army were scattered among 43 posts. The 1st Inf., commanded by Zachary Taylor, was divided between Forts Snelling, Crawford and Armstrong; the 2d Inf., Col. Hugh Brady, was at Fort Mackinac, Dearborn, Niagara and Hancock Barracks, Me.; the 3d Inf., Col. H. Leavenworth, at Forts Jessup and Towson; 4th Inf., Lieut. Col. Twigg, at Fort King, Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Key West; 5th Inf., Col. Geo. M. Brooke, at Forts Winnebago and Brady; 6th Inf., Col. Henry Atkinson, at Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks; 7th Inf., Col. M. Arbuckle, at Fort Gibson. There was one battalion of mounted rangers, commanded by Major Henry Dodge. The four regiments of Artillery were divided between 25 coast stations. The 1st Art. was commanded by Col. James House; the 2d Art., by Col. Wm. Lindsay; the 3d Art., by Col. W. K. Armstrong, and the 4th Art. by Col. J. R. Fenwick.

Alexander Macomb was the "Major General commanding the Army" in 1832, and Edmund P. Gaines and Winfield Scott were the Brigadiers, both having the brevet rank of Major General. Roger Jones was Adjutant General, John E. Wool and George Croghan, Inspectors General, Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General; George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence; Nathan Towson, Paymaster General, and Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General. Charles Gratiot was commandant of the Corps of Engineers and George Bomford, Chief of the Ordnance Department. Geo. S. Greene, who died Jan. 28, 1860, in the 98th year of his age, was the last survivor of the officers borne on the Army Register of 1832. He was then a 1st Lieutenant of the 3d Art. Robert E. Lee was a 2d Lieutenant of Engineers, and Jefferson Davis, a 2d Lieutenant of the 1st Inf. Grant and Sherman were boys in Ohio, not having yet entered the Military Academy, and Sheridan was a baby in his mother's arms.

There is no table of pay in the Army Register of 1832. In 1846 the rates of pay, including money value of commutations allowed, were as follows, the amounts given being for the month: Major General, \$308; Brigadier General, \$262.50; Colonel, \$174; Lieutenant Colonel, \$145; Major, \$129; Captain, \$79.50; 1st Lieutenant, \$69.50; 2d Lieutenant, \$64.50. This was the pay of Infantry and Artillery. The pay of officers of Cavalry and staff officers was as follows: Colonel, \$199; Lieutenant Colonel, \$170; Major, \$149; Captain, \$114.50; 1st Lieutenant, \$89.83; 2d Lieutenant, \$80.83. It will be observed that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the average pay of officers.

Gen. Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried by court martial, on the charge of capitulating to Gen. Shafter at that place on July 14 last.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 13.—Comdr. G. A. Converse, from command of the Montgomery and to Bureau of Navigation.
Comdr. J. P. Merrell, from Navy Yard, N. Y., March 30, and to command the Montgomery, April 1.

Comdr. E. P. Wood, to duty as Assistant Inspector in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District, March 21.
Ensign J. S. Doddridge, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, April 1.
Lieut. A. B. Hoff, from Naval Academy, March 30, and to the Yosemite, April 1.

Asst. Engr. F. N. Freeman, to the Vixen, March 14.
Lieut. N. A. McCully, from duty at Portland, Ore., in connection with the Fox, and to Navy Yard, Mare Island, to duty in connection with the Fox.

Pay Insp. G. H. Griffing, from charge of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, and to duty at General Storekeeper at Cavite, per steamer of March 25.
Pay Insp. T. S. Thompson, to charge of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, March 20.

P. A. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, to duty as Inspector of Engineering Material at Harrisburg, Pa.; also Inspector of material at other points.

P. A. Engr. E. H. Scribner, from duty as Inspector of Engineering Material, Harrisburg, Pa., and other duty, and to the Pope Tube Company's works, Hartford, Conn., and to continue duty at other points.
Lieut. S. Blount, Lieut. W. S. Seecombe, Lieut. H. K. Norman, Lieut. E. V. Lynnam, Lieut. T. M. MacKnight, Ensign H. Macpherson, Ensign W. C. White and Asst. Paymr. E. C. Tobey, honorably discharged March 13.

MARCH 14.—Comdr. C. H. Arnold, from duty as Inspector-in-Charge, 6th Lighthouse District, Charleston, S. C., and to command the Glacier.

Lieut. Comdr. T. H. Stevens, when discharged from further treatment at Hospital, Mare Island, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, from the Yosemite, March 20, and to temporary duty at Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Hellner, to Navy Yard, New York, for duty in connection with School for Instruction of Naval Apprentices.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport, from command of the Fish Hawk to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins, to command the Michigan March 25.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, from the Navy Yard, League Island, March 29, and to the Abarenda, March 30.

Lieut. C. J. Boush, to report for duty as Executive Officer of the Yosemite.

Lieut. J. F. Parker, order of March 8, detaching him from the Columbia, when out of commission, and to duty as Executive Officer of Vixen, modified. Detached Columbia in time to report April 1 on board the Vixen.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, from duty in connection with the Fox, and to the Brutus.

Lieut. N. C. Twining, from the Iowa, and to the Brutus.

Ensign E. P. Jessop, from the Independence, and to the Brutus.

Asst. Paymr. K. R. Insley, to continue on duty on board the Nero.

Asst. Paymr. H. P. Ash, to continue duties on board the Badger.

Asst. Paymr. G. R. Venable, to continue duties at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Asst. Paymr. A. F. Huntington, to the Vixen.

Asst. Surg. H. D. Averill, from the Iowa, to home.

Asst. Engr. H. E. Middleton, Asst. Engr. W. H. Miller, honorably discharged March 14.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, from Naval Hospital, Washington, to the Vixen.

1st Lieut. T. S. Borden, U. S. M. C., promoted to 1st Lieut.

Capt. T. S. Borden, U. S. M. C., promoted to Capt.

Capt. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C., promoted to Capt.

Capt. George Richards, promoted to Capt.

MARCH 16.—Asst. Engr. J. M. Hudgins, from the New Orleans to the Glacier, April 6.

Asst. Engr. E. H. Chappell, from the Massachusetts to the Prairie, March 23.

Asst. Engr. E. R. Pollock, to Navy Yard, League Island, in connection with preservation of machinery of ships in reserve.

Chief Engr. J. D. Ford, from the Olympia to home and wait orders.

Chief Engr. H. N. Stevenson, from the Monterey and to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as assistant inspector of machinery.

Chief Engr. R. Inch, from the Charleston to Naval Station, Cavite.

Med. Dir. D. Kindelberger, retired, granted leave for one year from April 15, 1899, and to go abroad.

Chief Engr. W. M. Parks, from Navy Yard, League Island, and to the Iowa.

Naval Cadet George Webber, resignation accepted from April 1, 1899.

Acting Gunner J. T. Roach, to Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the Kearsarge at Newport News.

Lieut. N. C. Twining, order of 14th, detaching him from the Iowa and ordering to the Brutus, revoked.

Ensign D. M. Wood, from the Iowa to the Brutus.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford, from the Yosemite to the Abarenda.

Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, to command the Prairie, March 23.

Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Rittenhouse, to the Prairie as Executive, March 23.

Lieut. F. K. Hill, from Bureau of Equipment to the Prairie, March 23.

Asst. Paymr. W. T. Gray, from Navy Yard, New York, and to the Prairie, March 23.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Ush, from Navy Hospital, Philadelphia, to the Glacier, April 6.

Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, from the Richmond and to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 11.—Promotions in the Marine Corps, in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Personnel law, were announced at the Navy Department as follows: Col. Charles Heywood, to be Brigadier General and Commandant; Capt. Charles H. Lauchheimer, to be Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Major; Lieuts. F. J. Moses and S. S. Radford, to be Captains.

MARCH 2.—Capt. W. F. Spicer, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to Isle of Guam.

MARCH 13.—1st Lieut. W. C. Dawson, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to report in person to Brigadier General, Commandant.

Maj. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., retired, granted permission to leave the United States.

MARCH 14.—Capt. A. C. Kelton and 1st Lieut. L. H. Moses, detailed as member and Judge Advocate, respectively, of G. C. M. ordered to convene at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

MARCH 15.—The following promotions and appointments have been made in the Marine Corps:—

Col. Commandant Charles Heywood—Brigadier General, Commandant, to rank from March 3, 1899.

Capt. C. H. Lauchheimer—Major and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, to rank from March 3, 1899.

1st Lieut. F. J. Moses—Captain, to rank from March 3, 1899.

1st Lieut. C. S. Radford—Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, to rank from March 3, 1899. Detached from U. S. S. Texas, and ordered to report to Colonel Commandant.

1st Lieut. Geo. Richards, promoted Captain, March 3, 1899.

2d Lieut. T. S. Borden, promoted 1st Lieutenant, to rank from Aug. 11, 1899, and Captain, to rank from March 3, 1899.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, March 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Cienfuegos. Address same as New York.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Cienfuegos. Address same as New York.

LEBANON, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Calmanera. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y. Will return to Norfolk and go out of commission.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Same as New York.

MARBLEHEAD, Capt. W. W. Mead. At Cienfuegos. Address same as New York. Comdr. S. M. Ackley to command.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Cartagena, Columbia. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Navy Yard, New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At San Juan. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Calmanera. Cruising, with following itinerary: Leave Havana March 8; arrive Puerto Cortez March 11, leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 24, leave March 26; arrive Kingston March 27, leave March 31; arrive Cartagena April 2, leave April 5; arrive Le Guayra April 8, leave April 11; arrive Trinidad April 13, leave April 16; arrive Barbados April 17, leave April 20; arrive St. Lucia April 21, leave April 23; arrive Martinique April 25, leave April 27; arrive San Juan April 29, leave May 1; arrive New York May 7. During the entire cruise mail should be addressed care of U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, putting on foreign postage and giving the name of the ship.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. E. Longnecker. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Cienfuegos. Address same as New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison to Command.

CHICAGO, Capt. P. H. Cooper. At Havana. Will proceed to Rio de Janeiro as flagship of South Atlantic Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y. Or dered March 16 to proceed to Kingston, Jamaica, to convey Hon. John Sherman North.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Arrived Para March 11, en route to Montevideo, where she will arrive about May 11. Letters should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Left Montevideo, for Falkland Islands, March 4, en route to Pacific Station, via the Straits of Magellan. Address mail care Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. At Apia, Samoa.

WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Left Vancouver, B. C., March 3, for Honolulu. Ordered to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Admiral George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Arrived Honolulu, Feb. 27, for Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. Wilde. At Iloilo.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Manila. Address there.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. S. W. Very. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Left Aden, March 14, for Colombo. Address Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby to command, per steamer of April 12.

CULGOA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. D. W. Veeder. Comdr. W. H. Everett, to command, per steamer of April 12. Left Honolulu for Manila, Feb. 29. Address Manila, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. F. Singer.

MONADNOCK, Capt. H. E. Nichols. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Yokohama, Japan.

MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. En route to Guam. Care New Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.

ORION, Capt. A. S. Barker. Left Honolulu, Feb. 20, for Manila. Address there.

PETREL, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. En route to Asiatic Station. At Colombo. The Princeton is due at Singapore, March 18; Manila, March 29. Direct mail to Manila, via San Francisco.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. R. H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. En route to Trinidad on cruise with apprentices. Following is her itinerary: Arrive Trinidad March 20; arrive St. Thomas April 4; leave April 8; arrive San Juan April 10, leave April 17; arrive Santiago April 23, leave April 29; arrive Havana May 5, leave May 15; arrive Key West May 16, leave May 26; arrive Hampton Roads June 7, leave June 14; arrive Plymouth, England, July 14, leave July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Gibraltar Aug. 17; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 24, leave Funchal Aug. 31; arrive New York Oct. 10. Address mail as follows: Until March 1, 1899, to U. S. S. Alliance, Newport, R. I. From March 1 to May 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York. From May 12 to May 24, to Key West, Fla. From May 25 to June 14, to Fort Monroe, Va. From June 14 to Oct. 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York. Mail matter sent to care of U. S. Despatch Agent requires only domestic postage.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

ANAPLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter. At Kingston, Jamaica. Following itinerary: Arrive at Tampa Bay, Fla., March 23; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Lagunayra, Ven. Itinerary: Arrive at Curacao, March 23; arrive at Havana, April 15; arrive at Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1. Until April 15, 1899, address mail to U. S. S. Essex, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and prepay but 2 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch Agent. In sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents postage. After April 15, and until May 20, address Port Royal, S. C. VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. At Kingston, Jamaica. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Comdr. W. J. Barnette. On cruise. Itinerary: Leave Martinique, March 6; arrive St. Kitts, March 8; leave St. Kitts, March 13; arrive Santa Cruz, March 13; leave Santa Cruz, March 20; arrive St. Thomas, March 21; leave St. Thomas, March 28; arrive San Juan, March 28; leave San Juan, April 5; arrive Philadelphia, April 18. Address Schoolship Saratoga, care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

GLACIER. Preparing for commission at New York. Comdr. C. H. Arnold ordered to command.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.

PANTHER, Capt. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, as a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City.

PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Key West. Will return to Havana. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. Left Colombo March 12, for Manila. Letters should be directed care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

SUPPLY, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Havana. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YANCKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Santiago, Cuba, for survey work.

A correspondent writing on March 8 from the Yankton says: "This ship has never been at Calmanera, as has been reported. She stopped in Guantanamo Bay, on the way to Santiago, to get coal. The officers are surveying this harbor, and the ship will remain here for some time yet until the work is finished."

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ALVARADO, Lieut. E. A. Anderson in charge. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Left Algiers, March 16, for Gibraltar, en route to New York. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. G. E. Ide. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will go to Asiatic Station.

IN RESERVE.

COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League Island, P.

MINNEAPOLIS. League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.

FISH HAWK. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY VESSELS.

BLAKE, Asst. W. C. Hodgkins. Ponce, P. R.

BACHE, Asst. P. A. Welser. Tarpon, Tex.

ENDEAVOR, Acting Asst. J. B. Boutelle. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE, Asst. C. C. Yates. Baltimore, Md.

MATCHLESS, Asst. O. B. French. Ackara, La.

MCARTHUR, Asst. F. Westdahl. San Diego, Cal.

PATTERSON, Asst. A. F. Rogers. Oakland, Cal.

PATHFINDER, Elizabeth, N. J. Preparing for service.

QUICK, Asst. F. W. Perkins. Brunswick, Ga.

TAKU, St. Michael, Alaska. Laid up.

YUKON, St. Michael, Alaska. Laid up.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Instructions have been sent to Adm. Dewey at Manila, and Adm. Sampson, to enlist for four years all men with their commands who entered for the war with Spain and who desire to continue in the naval service. The Department officials believe that a large majority of this class will re-enlist and no trouble will be experienced in keeping the naval quota up to its full limit allowed by law. It has been decided to maintain in commission all ships now afloat as the increase of sailors allowed by the last Congress will enable this to be done. At present the enlisted strength consists of 17,660 men, but of this number 2,200 will be discharged as their terms of service have expired.

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conducted as to the time armor would be needed in the construction of the various vessels. This will be rather a long work, but when it is concluded the department will advertise for a large amount, probably about 23,000 tons at \$400, as fixed by law. Until the department sees what response this advertisement meets with it is impossible to say what the next step will be. It is thought, however, that owing to the large amount required, the offer may find some takers among the firms which are able to fill the contract.

The first naval fleet station established since the war with Spain was created this week by orders assigning Rear Adm. Howison to command the South Atlantic Station with the Chicago as his flagship. Adm. Howison is now in command of the Boston Navy Yard, and will be succeeded by Adm. Pickens, who will take charge some time early in April, when Adm. Howison will hoist his flag and proceed south on the Chicago. Not more than two other ships probably will be attached to the station. The Wilmington, which will be one of them, is now cruising far up the Amazon River, and will probably not reach the station until May. Some other small gunboats will later be ordered to join the fleet. There is no expectation of early establishing the European Station on account of the necessity for every available ship being either sent to Manila or retained with the home fleet.

A change will be made in the office of Inspector of Lighthouse Districts for Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina on April 1, when Comdr. E. P. Wood will succeed Capt. Charles E. Thomas, who will be relieved for other duty. Capt. Thomas has recently been promoted to more responsible service. Comdr. Wood was ordered this week as Assistant Inspector, to assume charge in April. He was captain of the little Petrel during the Manila fight, and for his service secured ten numbers in promotion, which was confirmed by the Senate last summer.

Plans and specifications are being prepared at the Navy Department for the general renovation of the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., for which an appropriation of \$45,000 was made at the last session of Congress.

The Navy Department in a circular letter dated March 12 directs commandants of navy yards and stations as to the payment of the additional allowance of 50 per centum authorized by the joint resolution of Feb. 25, 1899, to those who worked overtime between March 18 and Oct. 31, 1898.

Considerable anxiety is being manifested by officers interested in the provisions of the Naval Reorganization law, as to the status of an officer placed on the retired list between the 3d of March and the last day of June. The question is being asked, what will be the pay and rank of an officer retired for age? This is but one of the large number of queries with which the department is being deluged, and the decisions in many cases must be postponed until the actual effects of the new legislation can be determined.

Rear Adm. McNair, Howell and Howison, U. S. N., were on March 15 appointed a Board to examine officers recently promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral under the operation of the Personnel bill. The Board will meet in Washington on Monday, March 20.

The Yosemite, it is understood, will make surveys at the Island of Guam, and the Vixen, it is expected, when she reaches Manila, will be put on survey work.

The examination of Navy officers who were promoted under the law will begin next week at the Navy Department. There are over 300 officers of the line and former Engineer Corps to be examined before their commissions are made out.

Plans are in process of arrangement whereby it is hoped that the Navy can be recruited from the West rather than from the sea ports of the Atlantic coast.

Now that the Asiatic station is being rejuvenated in its material by the new gunboats, the question is being asked as to what will be done with the old side-wheel gunboat Monocacy. The old craft has outlived her usefulness, and has become a by-word of reproach to the United States Navy in the East. It is probable that as soon as one or more of the screw gunboats can be spared from duty around the Philippines one or more of these useful little vessels will be detailed for duty in Chinese waters, and the Monocacy will be sold or brought to the Pacific coast.

The Navy Department has agreed to loan the fine steamship Dixie, formerly of the Morgan Line, to the War Department for use as a troop transport. The vessel is now at Philadelphia and will be immediately sent to New York to be supplied with sleeping arrangements. It is said that she will carry no less than 1,200 troops. She is to ply between Cuban and Porto Rican ports and the United States. The Navy will provide a complement of officers to work the ship.

A boiler explosion is reported to have occurred on the British man-of-war Terrible on March 13, which killed one man and badly scalded several others. The vessel is supplied with Belleville boilers, which, it is said, has caused the vessel more or less trouble ever since she was placed in commission.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Capt. White, with Rear Admiral Kautz on board, has arrived at Apia, Samoa, to look after American interests during the clash between the Mataafa and Malletta followers. Admiral Kautz has held extended consultations with the various Consuls, Chief Justice Chambers and Captain Surdee, of the British warship Porpoise.

A revision of the Navy Regulations has been decided upon by Secretary Long, and to this end a board will be appointed, of which Capt. A. H. McCormick will be president. Among other matters the board will consider the method which will be pursued by the Department in assigning officers to duty in charge of the machinery of ships. No provision is made by the Navy Personnel law as to the manner to be pursued in selecting officers to perform the different kinds of duties on board ship, and the board will have to make all the necessary regulations dealing with the subject.

Recent letters from the Iroquois announce her safe arrival at Honolulu, eight days from San Francisco. Since her arrival at Hawaii her services have been in pretty steady requisition, coaling and provisioning the Oregon and the Philadelphia. She also had the task of towing the collier Scindia into port, this vessel having met with severe accidents to her boilers, resulting in the scalding badly of several of her engineer force. The situation at Honolulu on the 28th of February, the date of last report, was quiet, and the men fortunate enough to be stationed there are congratulating themselves on their privileges. The Iroquois will remain at Honolulu permanently, or until a relief is sent out. The vessel is in good condition for indefinite service.

Some anxiety is felt by the Navy Department over the enforced presence of the Philadelphia at Apia at the present time. The hurricane season is at its height, and it will be remembered that on the fifteenth of the present month occurred the sad disaster of ten years ago resulting in the loss of the Trenton and Vandalla. News of her safe arrival will be received in the course of the next few days it is believed, and as soon as her serv-

ices are no longer required there it is the intention of the Department to recall her from Samoa, and in her place to station a smaller ship there for the protection of American interests.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY VESSELS.

BLAKE, Asst. W. C. Hodgkins, Ponce, P. R.
BACHE, Asst. P. A. Welker, Mobile, Ala.
MATCHLESS, Acting Asst. J. B. Boutelle, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
ENDAVOR, Asst. C. C. Yates, Baltimore, Md.
QUICK, Asst. O. B. French, Akera, La.
GEDNEY, Asst. F. Westdahl, San Pedro, Cal.
PATTERSON, Asst. A. F. Rogers, Oakland, Cal.
PATERFINDER, Elizabeth, N. J. Preparing for service.
IAQUE, Asst. F. W. Perkins, Brunswick, Ga.
TAKU, St. Michael, Alaska. Laid up.
YUKON, St. Michael, Alaska. Laid up.
McARTHUR, Asst. I. F. Dickens, San Francisco, Cal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Nunivak, now building at San Francisco, is intended for service in the Yukon River, Alaska. The vessel is a stern wheeler, her principal measurements being as follows: 207 feet in length, 36 feet beam, 4 feet 6 inches depth, 2 feet 6 inches draft. Diameter of cylinder, 16.28 inches; stroke of piston, 84 inches. The Nunivak will probably be completed and towed from San Francisco to Alaska during the coming summer.

MARCH 10.—1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Machinery on Revenue steamer No. 6, E. C. S. (Seminole).

MARCH 11.—3d Lieut. Charles Satterlee, granted fifteen days leave.

MARCH 14.—2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, detached from the Bear, and granted thirty days leave.

2d Lieut. A. L. Gamble, from the Rush, to temporary duty on the McCulloch.

3d Lieut. John Mel, assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Superintendent of Construction, Pacific coast.

MARCH 15.—3d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., ordered to the Algonquin.

It is expected that the Bering Sea Patrol, for the protection of the seal fisheries, will be resumed during the coming summer. Two or more Revenue Cutters stationed on the Pacific coast will be assigned to that duty.

Lieuts. H. G. Hamlet, J. F. Hottel and W. A. Wiley have recently been admitted to membership in the Alumni Association of the Revenue Cutter Service.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 679.)

Art. (Major and Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V.): 1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, Q. M., 4th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 6th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art. (Captain and A. A. G., U. S. V.); 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, A. D. C., 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, 4th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, 6th U. S. Art. (W. D., March 9.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th U. S. Art.; Maj. William C. Borden, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.); Capt. William Ennis, 4th U. S. Art.; Capt. William F. Lipitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. William H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. George G. Gately, 5th U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., March 9.)

The following named enlisted men will proceed from their respective stations to New York City for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant, by the Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 54, c. a., Dept. East: Corp. I. Rees, Co. A, Battalion of Engrs.; Corp. James H. Noble, Co. E, Battalion of Engrs.; Corp. William H. Noble, Co. E, Battalion of Engrs.; Sergt. Hugh K. Taylor, Battery M, 4th Art.; Pvt. George E. Stewart, Battery A, 5th Art.; Pvt. Ben Holladay Dorcy, Battery G, 4th Art.; Pvt. Olin H. Booth, general recruiting service. (D. E., March 11.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent by the C. O., Fort Riley, to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in time to enable them to appear for examination for promotion before the Board of Officers appointed to meet there Monday, March 20, 1899: Sergt. William H. Shaffer, Light Battery B, 4th Art.; Sergt. Charles L. McKain, Light Battery B, 4th Art. (D. M., March 6.)

The following named enlisted men will report to the President of the Board of Officers convened at Fort Leavenworth, for the examination for promotion of such enlisted men as desire to compete for commissions in the United States Army: Corp. Douglas McCaskey, Troop K, 6th Cav.; Corp. Bailey G. Smith, Troop K, 6th Cav. (D. M., March 6.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Daniel Corman, 21st U. S. Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Inf. (Major and C. O., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d U. S. Inf. (Major and C. O., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Alexander, 15th U. S. Inf. (Captain and A. A. G., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Charles E. Taysan, 24th U. S. Inf. (Captain and A. A. G., U. S. V.); Peter C. Harris, 13th U. S. Inf.; Monroe McFarland, 13th U. S. Inf.; and William R. Sample, 13th U. S. Inf. (Captain, A. A. G., U. S. V.); 2d Lieut. Francis K. Meade, 21st U. S. Inf.; William M. Fassett, 21st U. S. Inf.; Edgar T. Conley, 21st U. S. Inf.; Harvey W. Miller, 13th U. S. Inf.; Alvan C. Read, 13th U. S. Inf.; Patrick A. Connolly, 21st U. S. Inf.; Ralph A. Clay, 13th U. S. Inf.; John W. French, 11th U. S. Inf.; George M. Grimes, 20th U. S. Inf.; George C. Martin, 21st U. S. Inf.; Carl A. Martin, 21st U. S. Inf.; George D. Artrowsmith, 13th U. S. Inf.; Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th U. S. Inf.; Peyton G. Clark, 13th U. S. Inf.; Clifton C. Kinney, 13th U. S. Inf.; George F. Hamilton, 9th U. S. Cav.; Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th U. S. Cav.; Herbert A. White, 6th U. S. Cav.; Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th U. S. Cav.; Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav. (W. D., March 15.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Onward, Savannah, Ga., March 15. Detail: Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, Maj. Paul E. Divine, Capt. Frank Maloney, Capt. B. W. Hooper, Capt. William D. Henderson, Capt. Cary F. Spence, Capt. Winston Baird, Capt. James J. Powers, Capt. Thomas A. Davis, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., members, and Maj. Charles R. Evans, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. G., March 13.)

In the case of a soldier tried at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for drunkenness on guard, offering violence to an officer, in violation of the 21st Article of War, and violation of the 62d Article of War, found guilty of the former, and a tied vote recorded upon the two latter, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merritt, says: The court recorded the state of the vote upon the findings upon the second and third charges and their specifications. This is irregular and improper. When a vote is tied, and the vote as recorded in the second charge and its specification is in fact a tie vote, the prisoner is in law found "not guilty," majority vote being necessary to any conviction. Subject to these remarks the proceedings are approved. The findings upon the second and third charges and their specifications are disapproved. The remainder of the findings and the sentence are approved, but the latter is mitigated to four months' confinement and forfeiture of \$10 per month for the same period. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 11.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Santiago, Cuba, March 15, 1899. Detail: Maj. J. C. Chance, Capt. G. F. Borden, Capt. H. K. Bailey, Capt. J. M. T. Partello, Capt. W. H. Chaffield, 1st Lieut. H. A. Smith, 2d Lieut. F. B. Shaw, 2d Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 2d Lieut. E. J. Williams, 5th U. S. Inf., as members, and 2d Lieut. Americus Mitchell, 5th U. S. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. S., March 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Manzanillo, Cuba, March 8, 1899. Detail: Lieut. Col. George Cole, Maj. Joseph N. Henry, Surg., Capt. Charles F. Newberry, Capt. W. H. Monroe, Capt. Hugh C. Preston, 1st Lieut. Wm. Peacock, 2d Lieut. H. N. Coates, 2d Lieut. E. H. Brian, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Dawson, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. S., March 1.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Holguin, Cuba, March 7, 1899. Detail: Maj. H. N. Swain, Capt. J. E. Morris, Capt. M. S. Swain, Capt. E. S. Brossard, Capt. J. F. Smith, Capt. E. T. Rockwell, 1st Lieut. J. H. Hicks, 1st Lieut. J. B. Mangum, 1st Lieut. Thomas Marriott, 2d Lieut. Jno. C. Moore, 2d Lieut. J. H. Jones, 2d Lieut. L. H. Hendrix, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Dawson, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. S., March 1.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Leave for thirty days, with permission to leave Island of Luzon and visit China, is granted 1st Lieut. C. B. Lewis, 1st Colorado Vols. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 27.)
Col. John C. Loper, 51st Iowa Vol. Inf., with officers and enlisted men of that regiment, having arrived on U. S. transport Pennsylvania from Iloilo, Island of Panay, will proceed to Cavite, P. I., and there take station. Col. Loper will assume command of the District of Cavite, relieving Col. William C. Smith, 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf., who will proceed to Manila with the Headquarters and 2d Battalion of that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 31.)

1st Lieut. W. J. Wilkes, 202d N. Y. Vol. Inf., will accompany the remains of Asst. Surg. James Wood, of that regiment, from Havana, Cuba, to New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A., and will rejoin at Savannah, Ga. (D. Cuba, March 6.)

Capt. John H. Brown, 3d Nebraska Col. Inf., is assigned to the command of the 3d Battalion of that regiment, to date from Feb. 1. (7th Corps, Feb. 26.)

Capt. William B. Thomas, 3d U. S. Vols., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, on business connected with railway transportation in this Department, and return to Cienfuegos. (D. S. C., March 9.)

The Commanding Officer of Amaro will designate a company of the 31st Michigan Vol. Inf. to proceed from Amaro to Sagua la Grande to relieve the company of the 6th Ohio Vol. Inf., now on duty at that post, which will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty. (D. S. C., March 9.)

The 202d New York Vol. Inf. is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and will proceed on the transport Minnewaska, to Savannah, Ga., for muster out. (D. Cuba, March 7.)

Par. 76, S. O. 58, March 11, 1899, W. D., detailing Lieut. Col. James Parker, 12th New York Vol. Inf. (Captain, 4th U. S. Cav.), on mustering duty, is revoked. (W. D., March 13.)

1st Lieut. N. C. Jones, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., will return to his regiment. (D. S., Feb. 23.)

2d Lieut. Samuel C. Samuels, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Baracoa for duty as Commissary and Quartermaster, relieving the officers of the 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., now acting in those capacities. (D. S., March 3.)

The 8th Illinois Vol. Inf. stands relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Santiago. The regiment will proceed, on or about March 7, by rail to Santiago, thence by U. S. transport Chester to Newport News, Va., and thence by rail to such point as may be designated for muster out. (D. S., March 2.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following officers of the Volunteer service have been honorably discharged: Capt. W. A. Tucker, C. S., U. S. V.; Maj. J. Pierce, Jr., Engr. Officer, U. S. V.; Capt. George B. McCallum, C. S., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Bradbury, 7th California Vol. Inf.; Capt. Charles M. Christy, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following named cadets of the 4th Class, U. S. M. A., having been reported as deficient in study are discharged from the service of the U. S.: Aaron H. Rudolph, Edmund Thomas. The following named cadets of the 4th Class, U. S. M. A., are permitted to continue with their class and make up their deficiency in mathematics at the annual examination in June 1899: Edmund L. Bull, Dorsey R. Rodney, Ralph J. Sprague. (W. D., March 15.)

The following officers are detailed to assist in superintending the disinterment and preparation for shipment to the United States of the remains of deceased soldiers and of civilians who at the time of their death were in the employ of the United States: Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Acting Asst. Surg. J. H. Feuss, U. S. A.; Acting Asst. Surg. Robt. C. Macy, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. James Williams, 5th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Lipow, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. (D. S., March 1.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., MARCH 14.

Capt. Frederick L. Palmer, 9th Inf., relieved as Assistant Mastering Officer, Georgia.

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., to join his troop in Porto Rico.

Capt. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., to San Francisco.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Wm. Newman from the 13th Inf. to the 1st Inf., Co. G; 1st Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, from the 1st Inf. to 13th Inf., Co. L.

The sick leave granted Maj. John W. Sumnerhayes, Q. M., is extended one month.

Capt. George F. Ahern, 9th Inf., will join his regiment. Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 10th Inf., is extended seven days.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Maj. Henry S. T. Harris, Brig. Surg.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Lieut. Col. Almond B. Wells, to the 9th Cav.; Maj. Earl D. Thomas, to the 8th Cav.; Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, to the 5th Cav.; Troop D; 1st Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, to 10th Cav., Troop E.

These transfers are made: Capt. Wm. E. Almy, from the 10th Cav., to the 5th, Troop D; Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, from 5th Cav., to the 10th, Troop L; Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., will join company.

The following officers will report to Maj. Calvin DeWitt, Surg., president of the Examining Board, at Fort Monroe: 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Rafferty, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Philips, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, Q. M., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, Adj., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John W. Buckman, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Sumnerall, A. D. C., 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st Art. During the examination of Lieut. Phillips, the junior Examining Officer of the Board, will act as Recorder.

The sick leave heretofore granted 2d Lieut. James L. Graham, 5th Inf., is extended one month.

1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty on the hospital ship, Missouri.

Capt. William C. Manning, 14th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties Major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to service his retirement is announced.

Leave for four months is granted Maj. Abner H. Merrill, 3d Art.

Capt. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., will join his company.

1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartsborne, Jr., 9th Inf., will proceed to Augusta, for duty.

PROBABILITIES.

An admirable dewy freshness decks the rose,
A sense of general merit fills the air,
And miles beyond the brook where I repose,
A courtly aspen wavers: "Story—Fair."
—EDWARD L. KEYES.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 3.

Maj. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav., arrived at the post last week from the East, and assumed command of the garrison.

Lieut. Alexander Miller, 10th Cav., arrived at the post last week from Washington where he has been on leave. Lieut. Miller is still suffering from the malarial fever contracted while serving in Cuba with his regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., arrived in El Paso recently to make a short visit to Mrs. Laubach's mother, Mrs. Hague. Lieut. and Mrs. Laubach contemplate sailing for Manila about the first of April. The post is undergoing a thorough siege of repairs, quarters being painted, windows and glass doors made whole, mantels replaced, which were unceremoniously torn from their places by the Volunteers; lockers fixed, tiling replaced and the post cleaned up in general, presenting quite a changed aspect to the observer.

Mrs. A. C. Macomb, wife of Capt. Macomb, 5th Cav., is expected to return to the post soon from Washington, where she has been visiting.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

The St. Augustine "Tatler" has these items:

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, 5th U. S. Inf., are rejoicing in the arrival of a daughter, born at Huntington, Pa., where Mrs. Miller is at the home of her parents. Capt. Miller is at present Chief Mustering Officer for Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. Capt. and Mrs. Miller have been stationed in St. Augustine twice and have many friends who join in hearty congratulations. The orders sending the 6th U. S. Artillery to the Philippines creates consternation among the friends of the regiment living in the neighborhood of the station of the gallant 6th. The order takes Capt. F. Marsh and Lieuts. McIntyre and Smith away from St. Francis Barracks with their battery.

Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., wife and his dear little tot of a daughter, are booked for the month of March.

An appeal for reading matter for our troops in Cuba, published in the Army and Navy Journal, has greatly interested Mrs. C. C. Morrison, at the Alcazar, who is collecting a box of books for the 8th Cavalry and will be greatly obliged for any contributions of novels, magazines or papers. The request is for light literature, as that is best adapted to the needs of both officers and men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, March 5, 1899.

The garrison was thrown into a state of excitement Saturday morning, March 4, when news was received to the effect that the expected orders had been issued assigning the regiment to new fields of duty. In fact, the condition of the minds of officers, men and their families was akin to that which existed when the regiment was ordered to Cuba. The regiment was about to be scattered as never before in its history. Among the rank and file the news was hailed with pleasure, but there are some of the officers and their families that look forward with regret to the coming separation.

The majority of the men were elated over the fact that there was no Manila for them; not that they dread the natives, as scouting for them would only prove an agreeable diversion from the monotony of camp and garrison life, but because of the many days' travel by water and the distance from headquarters.

The citizens of Salt Lake City, while regretting that any of the companies have to leave, commenced congratulating themselves when they found that the headquarters, staff, band and three companies were to remain with them. Salt Lake City thinks well of the 24th, and regrets to give any portion of it up.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson and Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks were the guests of Mr. W. F. McMillen, of Salt Lake City, at a box party at "Olivette" on Thursday evening.

Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wygant and Lieut. and Mrs. Leitch at a box party at "Olivette" Thursday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks and Lieut. and Mrs. Kerwin were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Niles at a dinner party on Friday evening.

The most enjoyable affair of the week was the dinner party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson on Saturday evening, March 4. Those who enjoyed the dainty menu were: Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Niles, of Salt Lake City; Maj. and Mrs. Birmingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerwin and Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy.

The officers of the 4th and 9th Cavalry, who were here being examined for promotion, have returned to their various stations.

Mr. John Philip Sousa, desiring to show his appreciation of the gallantry of the 24th Inf. during the late war, invited the band to attend his concert as his guest on Wednesday afternoon.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

Fortress Monroe, Va., March 9, 1899.

Capt. and Mrs. Hancock arrived at the post March 9, and are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Marye. Capt. Hancock has just returned from Cuba, where he has been for several months with Gen. Snyder.

Miss Holden, of Boston, is the guest of Miss Hoskins.

Lieut. Cloke gave a most delightful tea on Sunday afternoon, March 5, to the young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Marye.

Mrs. Mills, wife of Col. Mills, is expected home on Thursday. Mrs. Mills has been visiting in New York and Philadelphia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips have returned from a most delightful visit of three weeks in Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Lieut. Thompson, of the Ordnance, and Miss Berry, of Kentucky, have been guests of the Hotel Chamberlin.

General and Mrs. Hawkins, General and Mrs. McCook and Miss McCook, General and Miss Sullivan and General Carlton and daughter, are at the Chamberlin for the season.

Miss Howell, sister of Lieut. Howell, is the guest of her brother at the post.

Mrs. Biddle, wife of Col. Biddle, is a guest of the Hygeia.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.

March 8, 1899.

Yesterday the commanding officer of the 21st Inf. received official instruction from the War Department ordering the regiment to prepare for foreign service in the Philippine Islands. Also to report every five days the entire strength of the regiment. This order was not at all unexpected, as rumor has had it for some time past. But the men have hoped that it would prove untrue, and that they were to remain here. The four companies which were to have left last Sunday afternoon were ordered on Saturday night to delay their departure until further orders. Then followed the order directing the regiment to prepare for foreign service, and immediately work was commenced getting things into shape.

The time for the departure of the regiment has not been set, but it is thought it will move soon after it is recruited up to its full strength. On account of the discharge of the men who enlisted during the war, the companies have been greatly reduced in strength. But recruits are coming in daily at the rate of from ten to thirty, and they are being drilled and put in shape as rapidly as possible. Some of these recruits are old soldiers, some from the ranks of the Volunteers and others are raw material.

Yesterday morning a blizzard struck the post and the thermometer dropped very low. A heavy fall of snow accompanied it and piled the drifts about the post. Drills are now carried on in the company quarters, and the drill hall, especial attention being paid to extended order drills. Last Saturday afternoon the children of the post had a very enjoyable dancing party in the administration building, and several people from town were present. The Thursday evening concert, given by the regimental band, are a very pleasing feature of each week. The hall is always crowded with ladies and gentlemen from the city, besides the soldiers. An amateur opera company in Plattsburg is daily practicing for the production of "Patience." Some of the post people will take parts in the opera, which is to be produced in the opera house in the near future.

FRESH BEEF IN ARIZONA AND CUBA.

Madison, Wis., March 7, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

In your issue of March 4 you mention Arizona as being a hot country as well as Cuba, and say that because fresh beef keeps well in that territory it should keep equally as well in the Pearl of the Antilles. The cases are not parallel. The atmosphere of Arizona is dry, and that of Cuba moist. A quarter of fresh beef can be hung in an Arizona kitchen and remain sweet until used, while in Cuba or New England for that matter—it would taint in forty-eight hours or less. In Arizona, at Whipple Barracks, our officers' mess used to buy a carcass of mutton, and the cook would hang it on the limb of a tree and cut from it for a week or more, and the last cut would be as sweet as the first. Officers of the Army have passed the carcasses of buffalo on the plains and been astonished that they emitted no putrid odor. They have seen the bodies of dead burros lying in the streets of New Mexican towns and desiccating without giving off an offensive odor. A dead omnibus horse in New York, if left in the streets forty-eight hours, would cause a stampede of pedestrians. No doubt canned beef could be used in the far West with no offensive results if the contents were not consumed at once.

C. A. CURTIS,
Captain U. S. Artillery.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 14, 1899.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Barnum's.

Mrs. Hazzard and Cadet Jackson received the guests at the Cadet Hop on Saturday evening. It was one of the smallest hops on record, the young ladies present numbering seven. Among the number were the Misses Anne Davis, Spurgin, Bannister, Ellis, and Knowlton. Miss Knowlton is a guest of her brother, Lieut. Knowlton.

Rev. Walter Thompson, of Garrison's, conducted the services and preached at the Cadet chapel on Sunday morning.

Capt. Bruff is visiting at Annapolis.

The annual indoor meet will be held on Saturday evening, March 18.

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Engineers, and Lieut. Hunt, a graduate of '99, have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

Daily drills and parade will be resumed on March 15. The following is the March schedule of military exercises: Guard mounting, daily, except Sundays, 7:15 a. m.; Sundays, 8 a. m.; cavalry, daily except Sundays, 11 a. m. to 12 m.; daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.; daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4 to 6 p. m.; inspection, Saturdays only, 2 p. m.; infantry, beginning March 15, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.; parade, daily except Saturdays, beginning March 15, 5:30 p. m.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

It is hoped that Gov. Roosevelt of New York will disapprove the bills to open armories to outside organizations. It is a most dangerous measure, and will work to the great injury of the Guard.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., will review the 7th New York at its armory, corner 67th street and Park avenue, on Monday evening, April 3. The concert to be given at the armory on Saturday evening, March 25, by the united bands of Godfrey's British Guards Band, the Royal Scots Band, and the band of the 7th, will prove an unusual attraction. Instruction in cooking has been taken up among the different companies of the regiment with marked success, and the regiment has the most complete kitchen of any armory in the State. We reserve a more extended notice of this for another week.

Adj. Gen. Dalton of Massachusetts, under date of March 4, publishes the rules for the conduct of rifle practice for the season of 1899, which will close Oct. 31.

We regret to learn that Col. Frederick Phisterer, A. G., of New York, is ill, and for this reason has been unable to be at his accustomed post of duty.

The resignation of Gen. Curtis Guild as Adjutant of the 6th Inf., M. V. M., deprives the State of Massachusetts of one of its most efficient officers. In various positions he has shown himself an efficient soldier, and capable of filling any position assigned to him.

From Minnesota it is learned that for the first time the men of the Guard are to be subject to a physical examination. A correspondent says: "Every applicant is to pass an examination like that prescribed for the Army, and that record is to be preserved on the forms."

The 47th New York, in command of Col. Hubbell, arrived at its home station, Brooklyn, from Porto Rico, after nearly five months' service there, on March 10,

and were given a great ovation. After landing from the transport they were escorted to their armory by the following: 4th Battalion, 47th Regiment, Co. K, 13th Troop C, 2d Battalion, 47th Militia, all of the New York State force; Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and the 47th Regiment Veteran Association. The men looked well and robust, but were not sorry to leave Porto Rico.

After an absence of ten months in the United States Service, the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at its home station, at Scranton, on March 12, where it was royally received. The reception proper will not be held until next week, after the men have had time to rest. There will be a half holiday in the city, and in the afternoon there will be a mammoth parade. The different organizations in the Guard are rapidly getting reorganized.

The court martial to try Capt. S. S. O'Connor of the 9th New York, is expected to convene about March 27. Lieut. H. M. Graff, of the same regiment, who was also to be tried, has avoided further proceedings in his case by resigning.

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 13th New York at its armory on Tuesday evening, April 4, and a reception will follow. Another review will be held on the evening of April 24, at which Gov. Roosevelt is expected to officiate. Co. B has elected A. T. Johnson a 2d Lieutenant. He served in the 3d U. S. Art. during the war with Spain.

The members of Squadron A, of New York, will hold their anniversary dinner, at Hotel Savoy on Friday evening, April 4. The recent tournament of the squadron was a great success, and showed off in the most effective manner the skill of the troopers.

The second division of the First Naval Battalion, of New York, will entertain Co. C, 23d N. G., N. Y., shortly after Easter on board the New Hampshire.

Battalion drills in the 8th New York have been held during the past week with excellent results and a large turnout. A review and reception of the regiment will be held in the armory the latter part of April.

The 23d Regiment of Kansas Volunteers has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Cuba, to be mustered out of the United States Service. Several of the soldiers during their stay in Cuba married native wives, and brought them back to this country. Most of the men have had all they want of Cuba and the Cubans. Their opinion of the Cuban natives, excepting the pretty Cuban maidens, is not a very high one.

The 71st New York will be reviewed by Gen. George Moore Smith at its armory on Tuesday evening, March 21. Capt. C. H. Stoddard, of Co. E, who has had considerable trouble with his company, has resigned.

The 23d Regiment, New York, will now take up "wall scaling" in its indoor drill exercises, and to this end a practice wall of timber has been constructed 50 feet long, 9 feet high, 5 feet 8 inches at base and 4 feet on top.

NOT ADMIRAL VILLAMIL.

Reports from Santiago this week told of the discovery made by Gen. Wood of what was believed to be the remains of the late Admiral Villamil, in command of the torpedo-boat destroyers during the fight with the American fleet. It was said that a skeleton found strapped to a chair four miles west of the Morro had been identified by a scrap of uniform as undoubtedly that of the Admiral. The story, however, seems to be disapproved in the following telegram received at the Navy Department on Tuesday:

"Portland, Ore., March 14.

"Remains found in chair about four miles west of Santiago, as reported in to-day's papers, not those of Villamil, but of Spanish seaman. Report follows by mail."

"PROCTOR, Asst. Engr."

The officer from whom the above message was received was an Engineer on the Gloucester. He was in charge of the landing party which went to the shore of the Spanish sailors who managed to reach the shore from the sinking vessel, and were being fired upon by the Cubans. While bringing this particular seaman down to the shore to take him aboard the Gloucester the seaman died, and his remains were allowed to sit in the chair in which the body had been conveyed. Department officials believe that Villamil's body lies at the bottom of the sea. The officer's coat found with the remains was one taken to cover the body.

It is understood that the Board on Brevets, which has been at work during the past few months at the War Department, has finally reached the case of the 71st New York Vol. Inf. and prepared their recommendations. The officers selected for the brevets are: Maj. William P. Bell, Surg., to be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, for good services in attending the wounded before Santiago July 1. 1st Lieut. William C. Garthwaite, to be Captain of Volunteers, for gallant services before Santiago on the same date; 2d Lieut. Alfred I. Roberts, to be 1st Lieutenant of Volunteers; Capt. Malcolm A. Rafferty, to be Major of Volunteers, and Maj. Frank Keck, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, all for gallant services before Santiago July 1.

The proprietor of a private school in the State of New York writes: "We want for next year a retired officer. We can offer a very pleasant home and light duties, though the salary is not high. If he is single and can take corridor work with some studies, we could pay considerably more." If any of our correspondents desire such a position we should like to hear from them.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair on March 1: Battleships—Kearsarge, 85 per cent.; Kentucky, 83 per cent.; Illinois, 62 per cent.; Alabama, 70 per cent.; Wisconsin, 63 per cent.; Maine, Missouri, Ohio, 0. Sheathed Cruiser Albany, 80 per cent. Monitors: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Wyoming, 12 knots each, 0 per cent. Torpedo-boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, Barry, Chancery, 3 per cent.; Dale, Decatur, 0 per cent.; Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Macdonough, 8 per cent.; Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, 0 per cent.; Truxton, Whipple, Worden, 3 per cent. Torpedo Boats: Dahlgren, 94 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 90 per cent.; Fox, 99 per cent.; Stringham, 68 per cent.; Goldsborough, 56 per cent.; Bailey, 44 per cent.; Bagley, Barney, Biddle, 0 per cent.; Blakely, DeLong, 9 per cent.; Nicholson, O'Brien, 21 per cent.; Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, 4 per cent.; Tingey, 14 per cent.; Wilkes, 0 per cent. Training vessel for Naval Academy—Chesapeake, 67 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boat—No. 1, Plunger, 85 per cent. Tugs—No. 6, Pennacook, 95 per cent.; No. 7, Pawtucket, 93 per cent.

The Spanish-American War Veteran Association, having its principal office in New York City, was incorporated March 14. The objects are: "To assist our comrades in sickness and distress, and to provide, where desirable, burial with military honors; to keep alive the memories of the Spanish-American war, and to promote the best interests of all who served in that war." The directors are Theodore F. Schmidt, William E. Schultz, Adam Alheidt, Bernard A. Reinold, and Alfred Dingleman, all of New York City.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, March 14, 1899.

This has been an epoch of sad funeral rites in Annapolis. On Friday three graves lay open. These were for Naval Constructor Robert B. Dashiell, Lieutenant Blandin, late of the battleship Maine, and his child. The body of Assistant Naval Constructor Dashiell was brought here from Washington. The funeral party was met at the depot at 2 o'clock by heads of the departments of the Naval Academy, a company of marines, in command of Lieut. Bullard and Sergt. Fairbanks, and the Naval Academy Band. Eight sailors were active pallbearers. The funeral cortege proceeded to the Naval Cemetery, where the body was interred with military honors. The floral offerings were numerous and handsome. The remains were accompanied here by Mrs. Dashiell, the three brothers of the deceased, Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, Julius M. Dashiell, Thornton Dashiell; Prof. W. W. Johnson, Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, and a number of ladies. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, officiated at the grave. The honorary pallbearers were Naval Constr. Lawrence Spear, Lieut. Geo. P. Blow, Prof. Wolsey W. Johnson, Lieut. W. C. Muir, J. H. Pendleton, Lieut. H. George and Lieut. E. H. Tillman. On Saturday, the remains of Lieut. John J. Blandin, U. S. N., of the ill-fated battleship Maine, who died several months ago in Baltimore, were interred in the Naval Cemetery.

The body was brought on the Sylvia in charge of Comdr. Isaac E. Emerson and Lieut. Comdr. Edwin Keer, of the Maryland Naval Militia, and reached the Santee wharf at 12:45 o'clock p. m. When the boat reached here it was met by a detachment of marines from the Naval Academy and the Naval Academy Band, all in command of Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, Executive Officer of the Naval Academy, who acted as an escort on the way to the Naval Cemetery. Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine, officiated at the burial, assisted by Father Kautz, of St. Mary's Church, Annapolis. The pallbearers, classmates of Lieut. Blandin, were Lieuts. J. H. Pendleton, Joseph L. Jayne, James G. Doyle, William L. Howard, Edwin A. Anderson, John M. Poyer, A. L. Key, William B. Whitely and George W. Denfeld. The body-bearers were Seamen Johnson, Rodgers, Niquet, Gorsuch, Hemmel, Feldhaus, Lawton, and Raymond, of the Maryland Militia. Mrs. Blandin, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Chebonier, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. Goodrich, Ensign Newman, and Paymaster Cook accompanied the body to Annapolis. Bugler Kraus sounded "taps." Bugler Kraus officiated in a similar capacity at the burials of ex-Presidents Garfield and Grant and General W. S. Hancock.

The body of the child of Lieut. and Mrs. Blandin, which had been buried in Washington, was interred with Lieut. Blandin.

The season of baseball opens at the Naval Academy on April 8, when the Cadets play a game with Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. Games have been arranged with St. John's College, Gallaudet, Georgetown and Princeton. Cadet Benjamin G. Bartholow is captain of the Naval Academy team, and Cadet Ward K. Wortman, manager.

A gymnastic tournament will take place in the gymnasium of the Academy on March 25. Cadet G. B. Landenberger is manager. He is also the manager of the spring meet for outdoor sports.

In consequence of the disorderly behaviour of some parties in tramping over graves during the funeral of Lieut. Dressel, no civilians are allowed in during the progress of funerals at the Naval Cemetery. This order on Saturday excluded a number of leading citizens of Annapolis who desired to pay their last mark of respect to Naval Constructor Dashiell, but they were denied admittance on application at the gate of the Naval Academy.

The steamer Standish arrived at the Naval Academy on Saturday from Norfolk, where she had received considerable repairs. The Standish brought up two cutters, a steam launch, and a derrick for use at the Academy.

The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester is now used for target practice drills. All the class did good work with the target placed at a range of 1,500 yards. Cadet McEntee, of the Second Class, of Minnesota, smashed the target in spite of its diminutive regulation size.

Ensign Walter S. Crosley, U. S. N., lectured on Monday night at St. John's College here, in its University Extension Course. His subject was, "Personal Experiences in the Late War with Spain as a Tugboat Skipper." The lecturer gave most valuable information about and entertaining description of the work of an armed tugboat, two of which he had, from time to time, commanded while performing blockade duty off Cuban coasts and in assisting the Army to land at Santiago and Porto Rico.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Eliza Keifer, wife of General J. Warren Keifer, U. S. V., died at Springfield, Ohio, March 12, of pneumonia after an illness of nine days. It was hoped she would live until General Keifer and Capt. H. C. Keifer arrived from Cuba, but about the time they reached Miami, Fla., she died. Mrs. Keifer was born in New York July 11, 1834, and was a school teacher until she married Gen. Keifer on March 22, 1860. Mrs. Keifer was prominent in all the social functions in the White House under President Arthur.

Chief Engr. Robert R. Leitch, U. S. N., retired, who died March 14 at the Brooklyn Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis, was graduated from Annapolis in the class of '71 and stood at its head. He was appointed Second Assistant Engineer in January, 1874; Assistant Engineer in February, 1874; Passed Assistant in January, 1879, and Chief Engineer in September, 1894. He was retired Feb. 15, 1896, on account of ill health. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he sought active service and was assigned to duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard. He leaves a widow. The funeral services took place in Brooklyn, March 16, after which the remains were taken to Baltimore for interment.

The bodies of Col. W. E. Smith, Maj. E. McConville, Capt. David S. Elliott and 2d Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action at Manila, were shipped home March 10 by the transport Scandia with military honors, the 2d Oregon Vols. furnishing the escort through the city.

The obsequies of Assistant Surgeon James Wood, 202d New York Vols., who died at Havana, March 3, took place March 12, from the Reformed Church, Brooklyn. The remains were taken to South River, N. J., for interment.

The John C. Brown Bivouac, of Nashville, Tenn., an organization of Confederate veterans, have published the mortuary resolution adopted in honor of its President, Col. W. C. Smith, who died in the Philippines under the American flag. In them they say after recounting his services during the Civil War: "In the peaceful walks of his profession his ear caught the bugle note that called him to the service of his country. He

could not let it pass by unheeded, and went to the defence of that flag against which he had borne honorable arms, and died on the 'fighting line,' 10,000 miles from his beloved South, with a Confederate badge on his breast, a representative Southern soldier, and a type of Southern faith and fealty, the memory of which should close the mouth of sectional detraction forever. We rejoice in such an example, and lay upon the bier of this brave man a wreath of honor, won in two wars and under two flags." All of Col. Smith's countrymen will rejoice with his friends in this example, which is a pledge of the safety of the country in whose defence Confederate and Unionist now stand shoulder to shoulder under the same flag.

Capt. Morton Levy Phillips, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, after a brief but painful illness, died on the Boutwell, Newberne, N. C., March 12, aged 59, leaving a widow and three children, who reside at Portland, Me. His last moments were soothed by the presence of his loving and devoted wife. A host of friends mourned him for his kind and amiable qualities. Capt. Phillips entered the service in 1861, and has served with credit on all the stations throughout the United States. He came from an old colonial family which settled in New York in 1650. His great-grandfather was Benjamin Levy, a signer of the Non-Importation act. His grandfather was with Col. Linton's Pennsylvania troops in the Revolution. He was born at New Orleans in 1838, and when a lad ran away and joined a ship under the command of his uncle, Commo. Uriah P. Levy. He concealed his identity under the name of Phillips, which he retained when his uncle discovered him and had him appointed to the Revenue Cutter Service. He served with distinction during the Civil War. His father was one of eleven brothers, all of whom served with distinction in the Army or Navy from 1812 on.

2d Lieut. W. R. Webb, 16th U. S. Inf., who died March 9 of typhoid fever at the Lowry Westmore Infirmary at Huntsville, Ala., was a son of General Alexander S. Webb, formerly a distinguished officer of the Army, and now President of the College of the City of New York. He injured his constitution while on duty in camp, and getting worse his mother, sister and brother went to him and had him removed to an infirmary in Huntsville. They remained with him to the last. The body was sent to New York for interment.

CANNED ROAST BEEF IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the "Sun."

"Sir: It seems very strange that during all the controversy about the beef furnished to the Army, both refrigerated and canned, nothing has been said about the Navy ration. [It has been said in the Army and Navy Journal.—Editor Journal.]

"Canned roast beef has formed part of the Navy ration since 1862, or some thirty-seven years. At the time it was introduced canned tomatoes were added to the ration, and used together they make a particularly savory stew. This canned beef has been carried by the ships of the Navy to every part of the globe, from the intense cold of the Arctic circle to the heat of the tropics, and has proved to be a satisfactory and welcome addition to the old ration of four days of pork and beans and three days of salt beef and lard.

"Bad cans are found from time to time, but they are easily distinguished, as the ends of the cans bulge out from the effect of the gas formed inside, while the ends of the perfect cans are concave. When these bad cans are found they are simply condemned and thrown overboard without any ado, and no one in the Navy ever thinks of charging the United States Government with furnishing bad supplies to the men, nor are the contractors who furnished the canned beef considered to be enemies of their country, for even with the utmost care in soldering up the cans air will sometimes get in, and then the meat will spoil; any housekeeper who puts up her tomatoes and preserves will find a bad jar now and then, notwithstanding all her care.

"Occasionally on board ship a can will burst, and the resulting stench is fearful, and everybody holds his nose and wonders why the blooming thing was not discovered and thrown overboard before the explosion; but no one blames the Navy Department for this. It is a significant fact that all Farragut's victories, and Porter's, and Dupont's, and the Kearsarge over the Alabama, and Dewey's grand victory, and Sampson's destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the wonderful cruise of the Oregon, and Huntington's marines, and everything else that our ships have done in the past thirty-seven years, were accomplished by men who were fed on canned roast beef as a part of the regular ration. 'Jack' has shown no signs of debility on this diet, and is ready at any time to march through New York or any other place when ordered.

NAVY.

THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

The very interesting extract from the essay of 1st Lieut. R. D. Walsh, published in your issue of March 4, p. 623, indicates that its author has some difficulty in explaining our victory in the battle of Saratoga. Is it not the case that besides its being "the first important battle in which the open order of fighting was successfully employed," it was also the first battle in which what surprised the foreign attaches before Santiago came to the fore, viz., "initiative." It was, perhaps, the first time that individual intelligence was allowed to count against the automaton of powder and wig date. Since then a happy combination of discipline and initiative has characterized our armies, and was most important in cases where the opposing forces could get near each other. With our present very long range arms and smokeless powder, shall we not see another revolution in the tactics of future wars? C. J. C.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

All the arrangements for the third annual tournament of the Military Athletic League to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, from March 20 to 25 are complete, and everything points that the contests and exhibitions will be more interesting than ever. General Joseph Wheeler will review the United States troops, Navy and Marine detachments, National Guard and Naval Militia, on Monday night, March 20. Rear Admiral Philip will review the Navy and Marine Corps detachments, Naval Militia and detachments from the United States Army on Wednesday night, March 22, and Governor Roosevelt will review the National Guard detachments, United States Army and Navy Militia on Friday night, March 24.

The military programme will include the famous 3d U. S. Cav. in their rough riding, cosack riding, hurdle jumping, calisthenics and musical rides; cavalry from the West Point Military Academy, in their drills and

rough riding and mounted gymnastics; Troop C of Brooklyn, also in rough riding and drills; the detachment of the 13th U. S. Inf. in their battle exercises, gymnastic and extended order drill, and artillery exhibitions by a detachment of Lt. Battery F, 5th U. S. Art., showing driving between stakes, the handling of the guns with six horses to the gun. The 2d Battery, N. G., in their galling gun and mounted platoon drills; the 1st Battery in calisthenics, the Naval Militia in landing parties and gun drill; marines and jacksies from the Navy Yard in their single stick and landing drills. Each performance will be varied. The athletic programme, beginning at 5 o'clock each evening, will have contests in runs for military championships, also in bicycle races. There will be matinees on Wednesday, March 22, and Saturday, March 25, with a military programme each day, beginning at 2 o'clock.

THE BLOCKADE OFF CUBA.

Capt. R. D. Evans was in Cincinnati lately and the interviewers who surrounded him managed to pick up some interesting and effective bits of conversation:

"We of the Navy had felt for two years that war was inevitable and had been quietly preparing for it at your expense and at the risk of being court-martialed out of the service if it should not come. About the only difference between the condition of the Navy a very few months before the declaring of war and when it was on a war footing was that it had increased by a second or two the speed at which it could load and fire a shotted gun. Twenty hours after the declaration of war the last cargo of spring chickens had passed into Havana harbor from Florida for many a long day. If one of the three or four shots fired by the Spanish at us or as a warning when we were first sighted off Havana that night had struck us Havana would have been taken before morning. We had been ordered not to fire on the city, but we did not interpret this as an order not to return fire.

"I consider it a remarkable record in seamanship that during all our maneuvering last summer no two ships collided. Luck seemed to be with us, too. As an instance of the latter is the fact that Spanish gunners one day landed and exploded three heavy caliber shells on the Iowa in the very midst of my crew of 600 men, just as if the missiles had been thrown into a closely crowded hall or lecture room, and not a man was seriously hurt. One of the explosives blew off the hats of sixteen of my men and I was amazed to discover no bloodshed when the smoke cleared away.

"We all regretted that the Merrimac had to be sunk in the harbor. We felt that sooner or later we would have to go in there after Cervera and the wreck would, of course, be in our way. Therefore we were all deeply thankful when we learned that she had sunk in a way not greatly to interfere with a passage up the harbor. The reason the Merrimac was sunk there at all was that Admiral Sampson received orders to hurry to the Mediterranean to intercept Camara's fleet and the blockading fleet at Santiago would necessarily be greatly weakened.

"When Sampson signalled asking for volunteers to sink the Merrimac the nineteen officers and 600 men of the Iowa at once volunteered. I signalled, 'How many volunteers do you want?' 'One seaman,' was the response. Finally two men were chosen from whom to make the final choice. One of these, Paine, was with me when I had that little trouble with the Chilians, and I knew he was all right. Immediately the crew began making bets as to who would be the successful aspirant. I called the two men, Paine and Murphy, up and said to them: 'Now, lads, whoever goes with the Merrimac goes to almost certain death. There is not one chance in a million that a man of the expedition will escape death.' Here Paine said to Murphy, 'I have been decided that the matter should be settled by tossing a coin: 'I'll give you \$50 for your chance.' Murphy declined and won the toss. 'I'll give you \$150 if you'll let me go in your place,' said Paine. Murphy declined the bribe and tears coursed down poor Paine's cheeks from bitterness of disappointment as he joined the rest of the crew.

"The entrance of the Merrimac into the harbor under fire from every gun it seemed of Spanish fleet and fortress was the most terrible sight I ever saw. I can best describe it as hell with the lid off. The next morning all we could see with our glasses were the tops of the Merrimac's masts to which was fastened something resembling a raft. There was no sign of life, and, of course, we thought it all up with our poor comrades. I had received orders from Sampson to allow no boat to approach the wreck, and soon my executive officer reported to me that a steam yacht was drawing near to it and asked if he should open fire.

"For some reason or other that I cannot explain, I decided for the time being to disobey orders, and told my officer to wait a bit. Then we saw the yacht take on board from the raft I have mentioned our comrades under Hobson. Had I fired, of course they would have perished, as would have Admiral Cervera, who was on the barge. I only learned on reading Lieut. Hobson's recently published story that he and his fellows had been clinging for hours with their hands to that raft, with bodies totally submerged, when the barge rescued them. I have thanked God many times since that I refrained from firing on that barge.

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK.

Items from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, this week are: The double-turreted monitor Amphitrite, Capt. C. W. Barclay, sailed from the naval anchorage March 10, presumably for Port Royal, S. C. A draft of seventy-five sailors left the yard March 11 for San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Richmond and Lieut. John H. Hood are in charge of the detachment. The work of fitting out the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite for her trip to Guam is progressing steadily. It is thought the ship will be ready to sail by March 31. It is said that the cruiser Raleigh will undergo extensive alterations at this yard. The cruiser, it is reported, will be lengthened considerably. The transport Meade, from New York to Havana, with \$3,000,000 aboard for payment of Cuban troops, arrived in Hampton Roads Sunday afternoon, March 12. The U. S. collier Lebanon left the navy yard March 12 for Cuba with a cargo of coal. The steering wheel of the battleship Maine, which was brought here by the collier Lebanon, has been forwarded to Washington. The U. S. cruiser Chicago, flagship of Adm. Howison, of the South Atlantic squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads Sunday morning, March 12. The squadron will rendezvous in the Roads. The funeral of Pvt. Lott Hogan, U. S. Marine Corps, took place March 13, and was largely attended.

THE BEEF INQUIRY.

Dr. W. S. Devoe, inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industries, who was traveling inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industries in 1894, came to Chicago to investigate complaints made at Washington that bottomless tanks were being used, apparently, as rendering tanks, and the condemned beef taken from them. "I found," he said, "that in a certain house diseased meat was removed from the top of a rendering tank after it had been placed there for destruction. This was done by lowering a man through the hole in the top of the tank by means of a rope and having him attach ropes to the carcasses so they could be taken out. The beef so removed was sold in the local Chicago market. This information came first through discharged employees, but I found that very unsatisfactory. From men who were still at the work I learned satisfactorily that it was correct." This case was prosecuted. "Is it not a fact," Maj. Lee asked, "that this beef is 'chuck,' the cheapest grade of meat on the animal?" "It is," replied Dr. Devoe. "What is it worth?" "From three to four cents a pound." "And is it not from the cheapest and poorest cattle in the market?" "It is."

The court asked the Department of Agriculture for a copy of the report of 1894, alluded to by Dr. Devoe, and it was sent. Information concerning the character of the report is refused at the Department on the ground that the allegations made in it could not be substantiated entirely. For that reason the name of the packing concern involved and other details are not forthcoming. When the report was received during the last administration the case was submitted to the Attorney General with a view to prosecution. The latter reported that the evidence was insufficient for a prosecution, and recommended that the regulations of the bureau be changed so as to preclude any further action of the kind charged, and this was done.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of the camp at Chickamauga, said the beef shipped from Chicago to Chickamauga was transported from the railway station to the camp in wagons reeking with filth. In one case when the men complained that a certain lot of beef had vermin in it, he thought the meat was good, and therefore he ordered it returned to the cooler and given out again next day to another regiment. This was done and the new men took it without complaint, and he supposed ate it. He served canned roast beef during the entire campaign and heard many complaints that it was unpalatable, but as it was an Army ration by regulation, he continued to serve it out. He supplemented it by local cattle, which the men complained of as much as of the canned meat. He said the regimental officers were responsible for the sickening condition of the wagons at Camp Thomas and the shape in which the beef at last reached the Volunteers.

Maj. Frederick A. Smith, U. S. A., who for nine days had charge of the beef issued at Santiago, said that the beef came on in refrigerator ships and was of the finest quality. It was issued with care and close inspection and was found absolutely free from taint, decomposition, or the appearance of chemical preservation. The brigade and division commissaries were supposed to transfer the meat to the camps, and to do so without delay. Instead of doing so, the wagons were allowed to stand for hours in the heat of a Cuban day, and the witness frankly testified that he did not think it possible for beef to keep any length of time under such conditions.

Chief Government Meat Inspector W. A. Brunette, Assistant Inspector H. G. Paxson and Veterinary Inspector A. N. Casper, of the stock yards, agreed in testifying that no diseased beef was canned or sold by Chicago packers; that beef, after once being put in the rendering vats, could not be recovered and used for food purposes, and that no uninspected beef could get into the canning rooms without their knowledge. Beef used for canning purposes was of good quality. Each of the witnesses declared that he did not believe chemicals were ever used in treating refrigerated beef.

Superintendent Charles H. Emery, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, was asked, "Did any government ever complain of your canned beef?" Mr. Emery replied that four years ago the British Government returned some of the firm's beef because it was not up to the standard. E. J. Tilden, treasurer and one of the directors of the same firm, also admitted that part of the beef shipped by the firm to Camp Alger was inferior to the canned meat generally sold by the firm.

Dr. George Lyte, Assistant Inspector of Animal Industry at the stock yards, was examined closely by Col. Davis regarding the disposition made of condemned animals. He had no knowledge that bad beef was removed after it had been placed in the tank? The bad beef was left in the tank about twelve hours, usually. He could not state positively what disposition is made of this condemned meat after it goes into the tank. The beef is not watched during the remaining twelve hours by inspectors. He did not know whether the door is locked, and would not have any way of knowing whether acids had been used any time in that twelve hours.

About one in 500 cattle was condemned. If the animal is to be entirely condemned, the Inspector follows it to the rendering tank and sees it put in. He made no inspection of the tank itself, nor did he inspect the refuse when it came out. In the case of bruises, the bruised portions are cut off and condemned. Meat withdrawn from the tank would not be suitable for food. He had no knowledge of meat being withdrawn from the rendering tanks and sold and no reason to suspect such a practice. Cows are habitually used in canning, but not within a month before or nine days after calving.

Beef Inspector A. Edison was asked if it would be possible to extract bad beef from the tanks. He replied that it would, and he also said that he had often seen borax in the hog houses.

Dr. Charles A. McNeill, inspector at Nelson Morris & Co.'s plant, and James C. Morrow, assistant superintendent at Libby, McNeill & Libby's, testified that no chemicals were used in the cooking or canning of beef, and Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co., S. S. Conway, general superintendent, and F. H. T. Walton, superintendent of the canned beef department of the same firm, testified to the same effect. Mr. Meeker said that Armour & Co. had supplied 19,000,000 pounds of canned beef to the French Government since 1894, and that less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the goods had been returned, in each case because of defective cans.

Edward Tilden, who is treasurer and one of the directors of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Packing Company, said the firm prepares two grades of roast beef, and one grade of corned beef. Very little of the latter was sold the Government, and he thought that was delivered at Camp Alger. The difference in price was one cent a pound.

When Gen. Eagan was on the stand he testified that

the contract with the refrigerated beef firms required them to guarantee the beef for seventy-two hours after removal from the ship. A contract was produced in court which made the term twenty-four hours and this was explained to be a mistake. In Chicago Gustavus F. Swift, head of the packing firm that supplied refrigerated beef to the United States troops in Cuba and Porto Rico, testified that the meat was to be supplied to the troops at port stations only and was not guaranteed for a longer period than twenty-four hours. His company agreed to be responsible for the beef's keeping twenty-four hours after being issued, and if removed from the steamer to a refrigerating house, seventy-two hours from the steamer issue. Refrigerators were to be built to take care of the beef, and the contractors' responsibility ceased after seventy-two hours.

Horace C. Gardner, of Swift & Co., who represented the firm in a preliminary conference with Gen. Eagan, testified that it was Eagan who suggested the use of chemical preservatives and asked if the Powell process would not be practical. The witness also surprised the court by testifying that the seventy-two-hour provision in the Swift contracts had been modified by Gen. Eagan to twenty-four at Mr. Swift's request.

"Suppose I should tell you that Gen. Eagan testified before this court that the meat was to be kept sweet seventy-two hours?" asked Maj. Lee. "I should say that Gen. Eagan was mistaken," was the reply.

Capt. H. F. Aspen, who directed the unloading of the transport Manitoba at Ponce, testified that shortly after the arrival of the Manitoba she was driven on a reef. Gen. Gilmore suggested that the cargo of 6,000 cases of roast beef and 1,755 quarters of refrigerated beef be thrown overboard, but this was not done. Two weeks later the Manitoba arrived at Maynag, Porto Rico, and a consignment of beef was sent ashore. He heard no complaints, except from those who received their meat after it had been out of the ship over night. Only 50,000 pounds of the meat was sent ashore. The rest was returned to New York and upon reaching that port was found to be spoiled. He thought that good meat would not keep more than six hours after being taken from the steamer.

Other witnesses connected with the packing firms testified that no chemicals were used and that the cattle were inspected closely by the State inspectors, both before and after killing.

Lieut. M. F. Davis, of the 1st Cavalry, was called upon request of Maj. Lee. He said that in Cuba the men opened all the cans of roast beef issued to them, but only consumed one-half of the contents on an average; the rest was thrown away because it was unfit to eat. The contents of the can would be about three-quarters sweet, not what you would call meat. Perhaps one-quarter or one-fifth of the can would be good fiber meat. The rest appeared to be tailings or clippings. Sometimes a can would be entirely spoiled. Witness said he once opened a can which smelled bad; he examined it and found maggots in it.

Q.—How did the maggots get in there? A.—They were canned in there.

Q.—Are you aware that in the process of canning this meat undergoes such an intense heat that no animal life could survive in it? A.—I don't mean to say they were alive. They were dead.

Q.—You are positive about the identity of the animal? A.—Yes, sir; quite positive.

Q.—In consequence of the canned roast beef not being sufficiently sustaining and not having nutriment in it, did your men lack for food? A.—They did.

Q.—What was the name of this brand that you found with maggots in it? A.—It was Swift and Co.'s brand.

Q.—Are you certain of that? A.—I am certain.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

This has been an important week in Manila. As soon as the newly arrived troops could be disposed of at the front Gen. Otis began an aggressive movement. We say Gen. Otis, because the despatches continue to come from him, and nothing has been published to show that Gen. Lawton has assumed effective command, though he may have done so. Gen. Otis's despatch of March 14 confirms what we have said heretofore, that the operations have been of a very minor kind since Calocan was taken. March 13 saw the first steps toward a serious forward movement, and whatever the result may be there is no doubt that Gen. Otis hopes to make it the conclusive act of the campaign. There are important signs that indicate good reasons for his expectations. March 13 Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's Provisional Brigade, composed of the 20th U. S. Inf., the 22d Inf., eight companies of the Washington Volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon Volunteers, three troops of the 4th U. S. Cav., and a mounted battery of the 6th Art., attacked the village of Pasig, east of Manila, and drove out the insurgents, who lost 30 killed and 16 prisoners. Our loss was 6 wounded. The advance began from a ridge a mile south of San Pedro Macati, and the response was feeble and desultory, except when a body of Filipinos made a stand at Guadalupe Church. The artillery shelled the trenches, and a small river gunboat contributed materially by her Gatling fire. The operations lasted all day, and involved the towns of Guadalupe, Pasig, Paternos and Taguig, and the day ended with the bluffs commanding the last three in Gen. Wheaton's possession.

The next morning, March 14, the advance was resumed, and the troops reached the lake called Laguna de Bai, thus occupying the whole of the week between the lake and Manila Bay, cutting the hostile force in two and interrupting the communication of the two wings of Aguinaldo's army. Paternos and Taguig were shelled, but the troops could not cross the river that day. Three barges loaded with provisions were captured, together with a Major, a Captain and seventy-four insurgent soldiers, who were on board the boats.

March 15 was the crowning day of the operation. Three companies of the 1st Washington and, perhaps, other troops crossed the river, and, supported by other commands and a small gunboat, burned Paternos, and drove the insurgents out of Taguig. They are reported to have been 3,000 or 4,000 strong. The fighting was heavy, but the opposition is not to be compared with that of the actions early in February. We took 400 prisoners, and the other casualties of the enemy were heavy, while ours were very light.

After being driven out of Pasig, Paternos and Taguig the enemy retreated to Cainta, northeast of Pasig, where they stopped and entrenched themselves, not being pursued. A battalion of the 20th Inf., under the command of Maj. Wm. P. Rogers, Co. J, C, L and G, were ordered to advance and take this position, which they did in gallant style. He moved from Pasig, driving the enemy through a dense jungle on the banks of the river until within about a third of a mile from Cainta, where, coming to open fields, he was received with a heavy fire from the enemy's trenches, several of our men falling before it. The fire was promptly returned, and in face of it the battalion was divided. Two companies, F and C, were ordered through the woods on to the enemy's flank, while L and G attacked the enemy in front. They charged across the rice fields, advancing by four rushes against 1,000 of the enemy, one-half of

them in trenches. The town was carried after four hours' hard fighting, and the outskirts burnt, as the enemy fired from the windows, and kept up a running fight in the streets. The retreating Filipinos set fire to the town. They retreated in the direction of Taytay with our troops in close pursuit. The 20th soon drove them from Taytay, and then burned the village, after which the four companies returned to Pasig, being short of ammunition.

The losses of the enemy are not definitely known, but are believed to have been heavy.

Our troops sustained no losses in the capture of Taytay, but in the engagement prior to the taking of Cainta more men were wounded than in any of the fights that have occurred since Monday, when the forward movement from San Pedro Macati began. Our losses were:

Killed—Corpl. Johnson and Pvt. McAvoy of Co. L. Wounded—Sergt. Cheek and Pvt. William Lafayette Vance Mayhan, John Griffith and George McFarlan, all of Co. L; Corpl. Tinsler and Pvt. Oliver Kinny and Michael Kelly, all of Co. C; Pvt. William Early and Samuel Householder, both of Co. F; Pvt. Thomas Varly and John Gilley, both of Co. G. Arthur Gauckman, the mascot of the 20th Inf., accompanied Co. G, and was wounded.

Lieut. Kilbourn of the Signal Corps communicated the news of the capture of Cainta from the front by wire. Gen. Anderson visited Pasig March 16.

The insurgents are not exhibiting the same confident spirit with which they entered into the earlier battles. If we may judge by the reports their fire is not so voluminous or effective, and we appear to be taking more prisoners.

Our troops captured three barges loaded with provisions destined for the insurgents. The barges were under the guard of seventy-four rebels commanded by a Major and a Captain, all of whom were taken prisoners.

Although the rain which fell this morning has cooled the temperature to 82 degrees, many dropped from the ranks, overcome by the heat. Several soldiers were sunstruck in the streets of Manila. Most of them were men who are not yet acclimatized.

Manila is now so effectively policed that a serious outbreak is impossible. They believe that the natives are cowed. Still the presence of the families of officers is discouraged, and many are leaving on board the United States transports, some going to Japan for temporary residence. Gen. Otis has remarked: "Manila is no place for women. This is a war; not a picnic." The British cruiser Narcissus has sailed for various ports in the island of Luzon to take on board British subjects who desire protection.

Brig. Gen. Charles King has recovered from his indisposition and resumed command at the San Pedro Macati Bridge.

The London "Daily Graphic" publishes a letter from a British naval officer in Manila, under date of Feb. 7, describing the beginning of the fighting between the Americans and Filipinos, which, he says, was due to an attempt on the part of the latter to rush an American post. "The British officers," he continues, "were not allowed to land until the day following the battle, and were even then prohibited from going to the front, but on yesterday's battlefield I saw Filipino prisoners burying heaps of their dead. It cannot for a moment be doubted that the Americans fought with great gallantry and pluck, while the rebels, who were armed with Mausers and Remingtons, maintained a stubborn defense. Their dead testify to this. It is also clear that the Filipinos were astounded and demoralized by the American tactics, and the vigorous pursuit the Americans kept up throughout the day, instead of following, as the Filipinos expected, the Spanish custom of mid-day rest."

The transport Isla de Luzon has sailed for Spain with 1,885 Spanish soldiers on board. Only 120 Spaniards still remain here.

We captured fifty canoes on the lake loaded with supplies for the insurgents.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, March 12, 1899.

The Salt Lake "Tribune" of the 12th inst., speaking of the companies leaving Fort Douglas, says: "Society views with regret the preparations being made at Fort Douglas for the removal of many of the officers and ladies. It is one of the features of Army life that as soon as a regiment is nicely settled at some desirable post, and has become identified with the society of an adjacent city, orders come for folding tents. Many regiments have lived at Fort Douglas, and friendships date back a quarter of a century by the older residents here, and those who have command on the hill or garrison the post."

The ladies and officers of the companies going away called upon Col. and Mrs. Freeman Saturday evening to bid them farewell. During a chat about prospective changes of the future and the conditions that obtain at the new posts, by the directions of the Adjutant the mandolin club furnished some very choice music, which, for the time, dissipated the feelings that naturally arise on farewell occasions.

The weekly hop, given on Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the garrison, and converted into a farewell hop to those leaving, was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. Besides the officers and ladies of the garrison there were present from Salt Lake City: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Franken, Miss Judge, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nye, Mr. W. H. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Murray, Mr. Wallach and Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty. Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Leavell entertained at supper after the hop. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. Those present were, besides the officers and ladies: Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Murray, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Wallach, Dr. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Franken and Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City.

A rehearsal has been in process for a concert and musical entertainment on Friday night, March 17. A chrysanthemum promenade to the tune of "The Georgia Camp Meeting" is one of the prominent features of the programme.

The enlisted men of the garrison gave a farewell hop on Saturday night, in honor of the departing companies. A number were present, and all had a good time. Sergt. Jesse C. Miller, Co. M, and Miss Nolia Montgomery were married by Chaplain Allensworth on Thursday afternoon.

The first concert of the season was given as a compliment to Col. and Mrs. Freeman on their return from Denver on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Angur, who has been in Cincinnati for the last seven weeks, visiting her mother, returned Thursday afternoon.

Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., was the host at a delightful box party on Monday evening at the opera "Said Pasha." His guests were Maj. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Leitch and Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson.

A number of the ladies of the garrison have formed themselves into a sewing society to make clothes for the charity hospital at Hoquian, Washington. The society meets every Tuesday at the home of the ladies,

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B. C. D. Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manilla; E. West Point, N. Y.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY

1st Cav.—Headquarters and B, E. C. and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; N, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E. H, I, K, L, Clentungeo, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Mantanzas, Cuba.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, D, H and M, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill. The battalion at Augusta was ordered to proceed to Fort Myer, Va., about March 15.
4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manilla; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
5th Cav.—Headquarters, B and D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, H, Arcobio, C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Albonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; L, Las Marias; M, Cayey.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, K, L, Vedado, Havana; B, F, H and M, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, G, I and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; D, E, F, H, K and L, Nuevitas, Cuba.
9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and L, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and L, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.
10th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, G, H and L, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops C, D and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Troop F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; Troop I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Troop K, Fort Brown, Tex.; Troop B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

ARTILLERY

1st Art.—Headquarters, C and M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.; E, Fort Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
3d Art.—Headquarters and E, Fort Mason, Cal.; A, Fort Michoud, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; C and F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manilla, P. I.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
4th Art.—Headquarters and G, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E and H, Fort Monroe, Va.; F, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.
5th Art.—Headquarters, A, F, H and I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
6th Art.—Headquarters and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort Manilla, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. J. Ordered to be ready for orders to Manilla, via San Francisco.
7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I and L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C, Santurce, P. R.; M, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Adams, R. I.; F and G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Savannah, Ga., under orders to be in readiness for foreign service.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York under orders for Manilla, via Suez Canal, on the transport Sherman, which sailed Feb. 3. The regiment is due at Manilla about March 20.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Manilla March 10.
5th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Santiago, Cuba.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Under orders to be ready to proceed to Manilla, via San Francisco.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M,

at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; L, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Vt.; H, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Vt.; H, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Vt.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Francisco, Cal. Under orders to be in readiness to proceed to Manilla via San Francisco.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.
12th Inf.—Sailed from New York on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 19, for Manilla, via Suez Canal. Due at Manilla about March 20.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y. Ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Manilla.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manilla; P, I.; B, Dyce, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; E and K, at Nuevitas, Cuba.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and B, E, H, L, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, C, D and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; F, G, I and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Ordered to be put in readiness to proceed to Manilla.

17th Inf.—Ordered to Manilla via Suez Canal. Companies B, F, I and M, arrived at Manilla March 10. Cos. D, H, K and L sailed on the Sherman from New York, Feb. 3. Cos. A, C, E and G sailed from New York on the Sheridan, Feb. 19.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manilla, P. I.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Porto Rico.

20th Inf.—En route to Manilla, P. I.
21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Ordered to be put in readiness to proceed to Manilla.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manilla, having sailed from San Francisco Feb. 1. Stopped at Honolulu Feb. 9, and sailed Feb. 18.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manilla, Philippine Islands.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, H, I and M, Fort Douglas, Utah; C, E, F and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

A movement is on foot at Santiago to persuade our Government to purchase San Juan Hill, to be used as a public park in part and in part as an American cemetery and the site of a mortuary church. A few thousand dollars spent upon the park would make a beautiful recreation ground, including a half-mile race track, a baseball diamond, and tennis grounds.

The "Revue Medicale" for February 15 gives this dialogue: At the hospital—Clinical professor (to patient)—What is your occupation? Patient (with bronchial catarrh)—A musician, sir. Professor (to the students)—Here, gentlemen, I have an opportunity of clinically demonstrating to you a fact to which I have frequently referred in the lecture room—namely, that fatigue and the respiratory efforts called for by the act of blowing on wind instruments are a frequent cause of the affection from which this man is suffering. (To the patient)—On what instrument do you play? Patient—The big drum, sir.

When the battle is on the roar of thirteen-inch guns is said to be music to the ears of our American sailors. But in times of peace the heart of the hero is softened, and he craves a different kind of music. Recognizing this fact the principal vessels of the U. S. Navy have been supplied with Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs. Why this make of instruments has been exclusively purchased is easily accounted for. It would not do to place an inferior organ on board an American naval vessel, which to-morrow may be ordered to some one of "our colonies" in the tropics. Only the most perfect construction and materials would stand the strain. These are found only in the products of the Mason & Hamlin factory, while combined with these is the highest degree of musical excellence.

The public parks in New York may be ornamented with the old Spanish guns from Cuba, the Park Department having bought seventy-five of them. We are glad to see these interesting old pieces kept out of the melting pot.

"Now, I suppose," remarked Mrs. Snaggs, "that the surgeons of the Army are attached to the Medical Corps."

"Your supposition does you great credit," replied Mr. Snaggs, sarcastically. "It's a wonder you didn't imagine that doctors joined the Army for the purpose of building bridges or going up in balloons. Where should Army surgeons be except in the Medical Corps?"

"Well, I thought that they might possibly belong to the Lancers."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. M. asks: Would it be possible for me to get the Navy Department or the President to waive my age one year for entrance to the U. S. Marine Corps? The required age is 20, and I am within nine months of the age limit. To whom should I apply for my appointment? In case I could not get my age waived, would I be able to get an appointment after July, being one of the fifteen remaining applicants. Answer.—(1) Provisions of laws cannot be waived by any one. (2) You would be eligible after Jan. 1, 1900, when quite a number of appointments are to be made. Apply to the President.

M. A. J.—In answer to question in Army and Navy Journal of March 4, page 637, Jos. Fremstad writes from Jacksonville, Fla., March 11, as follows: "I saw in your issue of March 4 information wanted for the whereabouts of Michael Hayes. Well, I was nursing on Egmont Key last September at the yellow fever detention camp. Hayes was detained there with a lot of other teamsters and soldiers. He got sick with the fever and came very near passing in his checks. He got well, however, and then went on as a guard at the station. When the station closed up on Oct. 3, Hayes, with the rest of us, got transportation. He went through to Boise City, Idaho. That is the last I saw of him."

D. B. C.—The address of the Iver Johnson Arms Company is Fitchburg, Mass. They also have an office at 99 Chambers street, New York City.

J. C. M.—The rules for the admission of cadets to West Point and Annapolis require that applicants be physically sound. Bad teeth are a physical imperfection, and a serious one. One decayed tooth properly filled might not keep a man out, but it could according to law.

W. J. M. K.—We can only answer your question by referring you to the Army and Navy Journal. Read it carefully each week, and you will find noted therein all changes of stations of troops or officers as soon as orders are issued, or official notification that changes of stations are contemplated.

INQUIRER asks: Is a soldier, having served thirty years, who retires during the Spanish-American war, entitled to draw three-fourths of the 20 per cent. increase of pay on his pension. Answer—No.

W. S.—Retired officers or enlisted men of the Army can go abroad, but must get permission, which is always granted.

T. M.—War service in Cuba does not, so far, count double in computing the thirty years for retirement in the Regular Army.

COMPANY G.—The post commander always signs the discharge certificate, the troop, battery or company commander the "character."

A. C. K.—The phrase "one brevet," to which you refer, means that each officer recommended for brevet promotion shall receive only one brevet. For instance, a 1st Lieutenant recommended would thus receive a brevet of Captain, a Captain the brevet of Major, and a Major the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and so on. At the close of the War of the Rebellion, it was not an uncommon thing for an officer to receive six brevets, starting with Captain and ending with Major General.

A. H. R.—The age limit for 2d Lieutenants as stated in the bill for the reorganization of the Army is between 21 and 27 years.

G. S.—No seacoast city can be bombarded at a distance of twelve miles from a warship. The English did not bombard Alexandria from a distance of twelve miles, or anything like it. Twelve and 13-inch guns have a range of about twelve or thirteen miles, but it is not possible to elevate these guns



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on board ship to throw a projectile probably more than eleven miles. Whether it is possible to build a turret by which elevation could be obtained to secure full range of 12-inch guns is questionable.

S. G. M.—Legal officers at the Navy Department are of opinion that a man retiring from the Marine Corps will not be credited with double time on account of serving during the war with Spain.

CONSTANT READER asks: (1) If the two months extra pay allowed the temporary forces of the Navy (passed by the Senate Jan. 31) is payable yet. Answer.—Yes. (2) If the prize Panama (captured by the Mangrove) has been settled by the Supreme Court. Answer.—Not yet.

J. S. asks the present address of Paymaster Gen. Stanton, retired. Answer.—Address Gen. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., retired, care Paymaster General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. GUNNERY SERGEANT.—Gunnery Sergeants in the U. S. Marine Corps are required to be marksmen, and they are intended to be assigned to duty as Captain of a gun as far as practicable.

MARINE CORPS.—Write the Secretary of the Navy for circular giving full information to persons desiring to enter the U. S. Marine Corps.

S. S. G.—See news under heading of "Revenue Cutter Service" in Army and Navy Journal of this week.

T. D. C.—It is not known at the Navy Department at present whether Corp. Harry A. Collins, U. S. M. C., is returning to the United States on the Raleigh, or whether he was left at Manila. When the vessel arrives at her home port a list of those on board can be had.

F. A. M. writes: A contends that with the revival of the rank of Admiral that this Senate could make it a law, that upon the death of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley could succeed him without reviving the grade of Vice Admiral, no matter what number he may have on the Navy Register. Is this correct? Answer.—Yes. B contends that in order to have Rear Admiral Schley succeed Admiral Dewey, it would be necessary for this Senate to revive the rank of Vice Admiral, and that Rear Admiral Schley would have to be appointed to that office to succeed Admiral Dewey. Is this correct? Answer.—No. There is no successor to the grade of Admiral by law. The successor would (if the office were a continuous one) be nominated and confirmed by the Senate. Any Rear Admiral will be so nominated and confirmed.

J. D.—No action was taken by Congress on the bill S. 2802, "To provide for the retirement of certain Army officers and for other purposes." It was introduced by Mr. Pettigrew Dec. 15, 1897, and referred to the Military Committee, but never got beyond it.

LIEUTENANT.—There will be a vacancy from the Third District of Maine to the Naval Academy in 1901, and to West Point in 1902. For the Naval Annual you refer to, apply to D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, New York, or Messrs. Wiley & Sons, 53 East Tenth street, New York. Adm. Dewey is a great favorite with his officers and men.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Seventh District of Pennsylvania will be vacant for Annapolis in 1902, and for West Point in 1903.

J. W. M.—Capt. E. Van C. Lucas, Corps of Engineers, is under orders to proceed to take station at Wilmington, N. C.

WEST POINT.—You do not come under G. O. 40, A. G. O., 1898, but might obtain your discharge by way of favor on application through your Company Commander.

W. K.—There is no law, so far, that service in the Spanish-American war will count double toward retirement.

C. S.—The bills to which you refer have not become law and are practically dead.

M. W.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information concerning the man you mention. The records of 32 years ago are stored there.

S.—William H. Hubbell is the Colonel of the 47th New York. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and succeeded Col. Eddy. Henry W. Hubbell is Colonel of the 201st New York and Captain 1st U. S. Art.

R. C. B.—The 11th U. S. Inf. is stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico; the 15th U. S. Inf. at Puerto Principe and Nuevitras, Cuba.

F. S. D.—Gen. Guy V. Henry is a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. Col. Compton will be retired for age Jan. 28, 1900; Col. Arnold, March 24, 1901; Col. Guenther, Feb. 22, 1902; Col. Rodgers, April 18, 1902; Col. Williston, July 15, 1900; Col. De Russy, June 13, 1904; Col. Snyder, Feb. 9, 1903; Col. Hall, Nov. 15, 1901; Col. Dunwoody, Oct. 23, 1906.

G. S. asks: Who holds the higher position, Dewey as Admiral, or Long as Secretary of the Navy? Answer.—Adm. Dewey is under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy as the representative of the President. Secretaries speak by authority in the name of the President.

J. BUX, of 54 Jefferson street, Paterson, N. J., desires information of Walter Short, who was a member of either the 2d or the 9th Regt. of Massachusetts Vols. and states he has some valuable information to impart to him.

J. B.—The 2d Massachusetts was mustered out of the Volunteer service at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 3 last, and the 9th at Boston, Nov. 26 last. Write the Adjutant General of Massachusetts at Boston, and you may get the information you desire.

J. W. M.—Capt. E. Van C. Lucas, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is under orders to take station at Wilmington, N. C.

McC. P.—Candidates for the position of Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy are examined in spelling, grammar, composition, commercial arithmetic and exchange, commercial forms and practical bookkeeping, American history, natural science, geography and political economy. Write the Secretary of the Navy for a circular giving full particulars.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, including Hawaii, is subject to foreign rates of postage, which is 5c. every half ounce for letters, except that to or from employees of the Government who are entitled to domestic rates, viz., 2c. per ounce. Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco," as it can sometimes go by steamers from New York to better advantage. The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 349 Broadway, New York. The charges are \$3 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, and \$14 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size will be transported to Manila for less than \$7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

Mail from persons connected with United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," or such other branch of service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; in the Navy or Marine Service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore; and in other branches of the Government service, by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs. This order went into effect as follows: In Cuba and Porto Rico, on Dec. 20, 1898; in Hawaii, on Jan. 15, 1899; and in the Philippine Islands, on Jan. 25, 1899.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: China, March 25; Doric, April 4; Nippon Maru, April 12; City of Rio de Janeiro, April 20; Celtic, April 28; America Maru, May 6; City of Peking, May 16; Gaelic, May 24. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Alameda, March 22; Mariposa, April 19; Moana, May 16. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, March 27; Warrimoo, April 6; Empress of Japan, April 17; Empress of China, May 8.

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MARRIED.
GIBSON—DURHAM.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 7, 1899, Lieut. Easton Rutledge Gibson, 9th U. S. Inf., to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Durham, daughter of the late Capt. Cass Durham, U. S. A.

POWELL—KOEHLER.—On March 15, 1899, at the Episcopal Church, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Nellie Tarleton, the daughter of Col. Wm. H. Powell, 9th Inf., and Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, Adj't., 9th Inf.

DIED.
ANGEVINE.—At sea, March 6, 1899, on board of U. S. transport Logan, 1st Sergt. Frank Angevine, Jr., Co. E, 47th Reg't., U. S. Vol. Inf.

EVERETT.—At Battery Point, Delaware City, Del., March 15, 1899, of heart failure following pneumonia, Capt. William Everett, 4th U. S. Art.

FORSYTH.—Entered into rest, at Washington City, D. C., on Sunday, March 12, Robert Alan Forsyth, beloved son of Lieut. Col. L. Cass and Jane J. Forsyth.

KEIFER.—At Springfield, Ohio, March 12, 1899, Mrs. Eliza Keifer, wife of Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, U. S. V.

LEITCH.—In the Brooklyn, N. Y., Hospital, March 14, 1899, Chief Engr. Robert R. Leitch, U. S. N., retired.

MCAIR.—At Pass Christian, Miss., March 12, 1899, Mrs. Cornelia J. McNair, daughter of the first Governor of Missouri, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Antoine R. McNair, U. S. N.

PHILLIPS.—On board the revenue cutter Boutwell, March 12, 1899, Capt. Morton Levy Phillips, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

RYAN.—At Danbury, Conn., March 6, 1899, James Ryan, father of 1st Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Adjutant, 9th Cav.

SCHWALBE.—At Stamford, Conn., March 13, 1899, William H. Schwalbe, a former Captain in the 12th New York, who served with it during the War of the Rebellion, and was

a prominent member of the Veteran Association of the regiment and other societies.

WEBB.—Lieut. W. Remsen Webb, 16th U. S. Inf., son of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, late U. S. A., at Huntsville, Ala., March 9, of typhoid fever.

WOOD.—March 3, at Havana, Cuba, Lieut. James Wood, Assistant Surgeon, 202d N. Y. Vol. Inf., aged 30 years.

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THE 7TH ARMY CORPS.
In reply to some criticism concerning the conduct of the 7th Army Corps, commanded by Major General Lee, a correspondent, writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, March 10, says: "The 7th Army Corps has made a record as the best Corps for good order and discipline of all the Corps. The Provost Marshal has been untiring in his efforts to maintain good order and discipline. I enclose you a copy of the resolutions passed by the City Council of Savannah, Ga., complimenting Major Harrison for his maintaining good order in the 7th Army Corps."

"Whereas, Major Russell B. Harrison, Provost Marshal for the 7th Army Corps, has been ordered from this city to Cuba, and

"Whereas, during his administration in this city, he not only preserved law and order, but co-operated most cordially with the municipal authorities winning for himself, his officers and the men under him, the respect of the Mayor and the Aldermen and of the citizens of Savannah; therefore,

"Be it resolved that the city of Savannah, through the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled, hereby expresses to Major Russell B. Harrison, the high appre-

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ciation which we all have of the thoroughly efficient manner in which he discharged the delicate and important duties of Provost Marshal while in charge of this city, and that we express to him the hope that his administration in Cuba will be as successful as it was here.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Major Harrison, by the Clerk of the Council.

Office Clerk of Council.
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16, 1898.
I, William F. Bailey, Clerk of Council for the city of Savannah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and accurate copy of that certain resolution passed in Council Dec. 15, 1898.
(Signed) Wm. F. BAILEY, Clerk of Council."
We would respectfully refer our correspondent to the order of General Lee, dated Havana, March 1, which appears under our "Army" head.—Editor.

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AS SEEN FROM THE OLYMPIA.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Rees, U. S. N., who was Flag Lieutenant on the Olympia, gave a stirring account of the fight in Manila Bay at a dinner of the Brooklyn Union League. "As we left Hong Kong," he said, "our English brethren showed such a cordiality, such hearty good will, that we shall never forget it. They manned the rigging, clapped their hands and gave three cheers for the American squadron. Lieut. Hawkins, the navigator, knew every inch of the port, and it was due to his skill that the vessels were able to get within three miles of the enemy. When the enemy opened fire on them Dewey did not respond, and the twenty minutes which followed were filled with the greatest suspense he had ever experienced. It was luck I was not in command," he said, "for I might not have been able to resist the temptation to return the fire and waste ammunition. From the time we opened fire their decks were swept with such an awful storm of shot and shell that they never had time to properly point their guns. Nevertheless, their shots fell near us, and the din was so terrific that if your president had been standing as close to me as he is to-night I could not have heard a word he said. Shots struck the ship; one carried away a piece of rigging about as large around as this champagne bottle, three feet from my head. The bridge was raised and shattered, mainly by the concussion of our own guns. All this time our shots were exploding on their decks." He described Dewey's circling tactics and said: "We repeated this course back and forth five times. At the end of that time the enemy's fire had dwindled to almost nothing. It was unnecessary to waste ammunition. The men had been up all night and were tired. Conomo, Dewey considered it a safe time to take breakfast. (Applause.) We never enjoyed a breakfast more. Between mouthfuls the cheering report would come. There goes the Reina Christina; she's blowing up. There goes the Castillo; she's on fire. And we knew that the rest would be target practice." After showing what disaster to our interests in the Pacific would have followed defeat, "Why, then," he asked, "did Admiral Dewey assume the tremendous risk of winning or losing all in a single day? Why did he intrust everything to the casting of a single die? It was because he knew the die was loaded, and loaded as he had planned, with American men and guns."

President Elliot, in his annual report, just issued, for the academic year 1897-98, draws attention to the record of the services of Harvard graduates and undergraduates in the war with Spain. The record is not yet complete, but it shows 384 undergraduates, graduates and short-term students participants in the war. Forty-seven Harvard men were numbered among the Rough Riders, whom Dr. Elliot speaks of only under its proper title of the 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., Col Leonard Wood commanding.

Charles Frohman's production of the melodrama, "Her Atonement," at the Academy of Music, New York, is quite remarkable for some of the scenic effects, and arouses the patriotic enthusiasm of the audience in the scenes, specially where a number of the members of the returned Astor Battery march to the ferry boat, which moves off from the dock. The return of the regiment and the march through Printing House Square in a snow-storm is very effective. In the cast are many well-known players, one of whom, Henry E. Dixey, amuses the audience as a facetious policeman.

Some recent economical coal consumption trials on the English torpedo destroyer Flirt serve to give interesting data for use in connection with future duty of the destroyers now under construction in this country. The Flirt is a destroyer having a maximum speed of thirty knots, but in the trials under discussion a speed of thirteen knots was maintained. At the higher speed an in-

dicated horse power of not less than 6,500 was required, but at the reduced speed 475 was the figure. In other words the power for the two speeds was as one to thirteen and a half. The question of coal consumption, which was the reason of the trials, contains much food for thought. At the higher speed the coal consumption was about seven tons per hour, but at the speed of 13 knots but 4-10 of a ton per hour was required. The bunker capacity of the Flirt is 80 tons, so that at the economical speed it would be possible for this craft to steam not less than eight days, covering in that time a distance of not far from 2,500 knots. The economical speed of this little craft is exceptionally high, and it is believed that the American destroyers of this class, of which the Farragut is a type, will do as well or better. A notable result of these trials is the fact that even between such wide limits of speed the power required varies closely as the cubes of those speeds, which was not looked for under the circumstances.

The largest frozen meat factory in the world is at Barracas, a suburb of Buenos Ayres, and belongs to the Sansinena family. The establishment is capable of an output of 3,500 sheep per diem, or 100,000 mutton carcasses per month. The freezing rooms have a capacity of nearly 100,000 cubic feet, and have hanging room for 6,000 sheep. The store rooms in which the sheep are stowed after freezing to await shipment have a capacity of 150,000 cubic feet, and can contain upwards of 50,000 sheep.

The new Turbinia of 220 feet length and 330 tons displacement is in an advanced stage of construction at Elswick, and hopes are being entertained of her being tried in two months from the present time. The modifications found to be desirable after the exhaustive trials of her predecessors are considerable. The new vessel has eight propellers on four shafts, instead of the original Turbinia's three shafts and nine propellers. Her "going astern" arrangements are far in advance of those of the pioneer boat, whose extreme speed caused great excitement in the Solent at the time of the Naval Review of 1897.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NEW TRAIN TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Effective March 12, 1899, the Southern Railway in connection with the Pennsylvania R. R., daily, will inaugurate a new passenger train from New York, leaving New York 2:50 p. m., to Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Jacksonville and Tampa with immediate connections at Jacksonville with "the Miami Limited" on the Florida East Coast Railway for St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, Key West, Nassau and Havana. This train will be known as the "New York and Florida Express" and "Washington and Chattanooga Limited" running in conjunction to Lynchburg, Va. The New York and Florida Express will be operated with first-class coach service New York to Augusta, Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami. Pullman Drawing room Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Aiken, New York to Jacksonville and Tampa. Sleeping Car Jacksonville to Miami. The "Washington and Chattanooga Limited" will operate first-class Coaches New York to Memphis, New Orleans, via Lynchburg and Bristol, also carry through Pullman Drawing room Sleeping Cars New York to Memphis and New York to New Orleans. The schedule and equipment of No. 35 "U. S. Fast Mail" and No. 31, "New York and Florida" will remain as at present.

Train No. 37 Washington and Southwestern Vested Limited will continue to leave at 4:20 p. m., daily, with through Pullman Drawing room Sleeping Cars New York to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, also Pullman Drawing room Sleeping Cars New York to Birmingham and Memphis via Atlanta. First-class Vested Coach Washington to Atlanta and Dining Car, serving all meals between New York and New Orleans.

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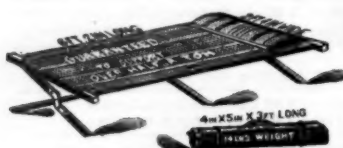
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Gen. Otis has been obliged to suppress the Spanish newspaper "Union Iberica," on account of its objectionable utterances, among which was the statement that the Filipinos hold more than 1,000 Americans as prisoners. Secretary Alger sent a telegram to Gen. Otis on Thursday telling him that a report was published here that 600 United States troops had been captured by the insurgents, and Gen. Otis promptly denied the story.



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The new Chinese regiment of infantry, which is in course of formation at Wei-Hai-Wei by Maj. H. Bower, is to be organized and trained, as far as possible, on the system introduced so successfully by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood in the case of the Egyptian Army.

Capt. Mills, of Co. D, of the Engineers, and Lieut. George Howell, the Post Adjutant at Willets Point, with a detail of twenty enlisted men from the Engineers there, were selected as an escort to accompany the Paymaster General and the \$3,000,000 in gold which he will take to Cuba to pay to the Cuban army. The men left Willets Point at 6 a. m. on Saturday on the Government steamer General Meigs, which transferred them to the steamer Meade. The money is divided into \$1,500,000 five dollar gold pieces, \$1,350,000 silver dollars and \$150,000 in subsidiary coins, and is packed in 900 ammunition boxes.

The military commander of Paris has ordered placards to be placed on all the barracks in that city illustrating the evil effects of alcohol. These placards, which are

hung everywhere, show on one side the interior organs of a drunkard, and on the other those of a temperate man. Beneath is a brief explanation of the pathological and moral effects of the abuse of alcohol.

The Remington Arms Company, of Ilion, N. Y., is working on a contract for 32,000 rifles and carbines and 10,000 bayonets for the Argentine Republic. The firm employs about 1,000 skilled mechanics and the plant is run twelve hours and a half per day with the regular shotgun and bicycle work.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, fiscal agents of the Government, are organizing a corporation to transact a general banking business in the Philippines. At present all the Government business is done through their friends, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, but business has grown enormously within recent months, and better facilities are needed. It is also reported that the Anglo-California Banking Company (agents for the Seligmans in San Francisco), in conjunction with bankers in this city, San Francisco, and London, have arranged to start a bank in Honolulu.

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A circular has been issued by the War Department asking for photographs of scenes in the war with Spain, to be used in a war album. They ask that those having them send to the Military Information Division, A. G. O., where this work will be undertaken. Pictures of officers and soldiers participating in the campaigns, organizations, as detachments, squads, companies, etc.; illustrating marches, battle formations, or views of country, fortifications, or intrenchments, and, in fact, anything connected with soldiers and soldiering will be valuable. Original negatives on film or glass are preferred; if these are not obtainable prints of any kind whatsoever should be sent. Even if the negatives or prints are bad or indifferent they should be sent, since they may be valuable and it may be possible to retouch them.

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